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Korean Affairs Report

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10 APRIL 1987

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POLITICAL, MILITARY TALKS URGED

Vietnam, Equatorial Guinea Support

SK201525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--Letters came to Foreign Minister Kim Yongnam from Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, from Francisco Bodien Ngalo, chairman of the People's Chamber of Representatives of Equatorial Guinea, in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

In his letter the Vietnamese foreign minister says that the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks is a most reasonable and realistic step to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula caused by the United States and the South Korean puppet regime and create a condition for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The letter reaffirms the consistent stand of Vietnam supporting the fraternal Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his letter the chairman of the People's Chamber of Representatives of Equatorial Guinea supports the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

Malian President's Support

SK211024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, on March 16 stated that the Malian party and government fully supported all the proposals for the reunification of the country including the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song. Korea's reunification is an ardent demand not only of the Korean people but also of the world peaceloving people, he added.

When he met DPRK Ambassador to Mali Pak Chun-kil, he pointed to the favorable development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Malian president.

President Moussa Traore expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his warm greetings to them.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PDRY's Support

SK210512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent a letter to his Korean counterpart Kim Yong-nam, in which he assured the latter that Democratic Yemen would positively support the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and continue to maintain in the future the principled and firm stand of Democratic Yemen supporting all the proposals useful for the friendly Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification.

The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great Comrade President Kim Il-song is an excellent proposal to realise the national reunification peacefully and shatter the splittist moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the letter notes.

Acting Maltese President's Support

SK220829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)--The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song is a very just proposal which will help create favourable conditions for a peaceful reunification of the country, said Paul Suereb, acting president of the Republic of Malta.

When he met DPRK Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop on March 17 he noted that the DPRK was making sincere efforts to ease the situation in the country, while the United States and South Korea were aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, staging military exercises with the mobilisation of huge armed forces.

If Korea is to be reunified at an early date, the U.S. Forces must be withdrawn from South Korea promptly, he said.

The relations between Malta and Korea are growing stronger and developing day by day for their common aim and ideal, he added.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Ethiopian Support

SK240538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yongnam received a letter from Berhamu Bayeh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and foreign minister, supporting the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks.

The letter says:

Socialist Ethiopia has closely watched initiatives taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea and firmly supported them.

Your decision on suspending military exercises and your proposals for holding talks between military authorities and converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free zone fully prove the will of democratic Korea to ease antagonism and open a road of significant dialogue in that region.

We firmly believe that your country put forward the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks some time ago, proceeding from the intention to create a peaceful environment for the reunification of the country.

I assure you comrade minister that socialist Ethiopia will always and firmly support your tireless struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

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CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ASSAILED

Various International Organizations' Denunciations

SK201014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--Delegates of various organisations at the 43rd meeting of the U.N. Commission of Human Rights held in Geneva denounced the brutal violation of human rights in South Korea.

A delegate of the International League for the Rights and Liberty of the Peoples in his speech said that now the South Korean authorities were arresting and imprisoning guiltless people at random and harshly suppressing the politicians. He further said:

The South Korean authorities' violation of the human rights of the people of all strata demanding the democratisation of society and the country's reunification is an open challenge to the desire of the Korean people for national reunification.

As regards this bestial violation of human rights, the International League for the Rights and Liberty of the Peoples demands that the U.N. Commission of Human Rights appoint a special reporter to directly investigate the violation of human rights in South Korea on the spot and submit a report about it.

And we demand that the South Korean authorities stop arrest and torture and release all the political prisoners at once.

A delegate of the movement for professors and intellectuals in his speech said that "respect of human rights" in South Korea today is an empty talk and South Korea has been virtually reduced to a worst area of human rights violation.

Overseas Korean Organs

SK201513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--Twenty organisations of Korean abroad called upon world public opinion to bitterly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans for their brutal torture and render support and encouragement to the anti-fascist struggle, according to the French paper LE MONDE.

Among these organisations in the United States, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and Denmark are the "Union of Overseas South Korean for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminryon"), an organisation of all Koreans overseas, the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), the "Association of South Koreans in the United States for Democracy" and the "Union of Korean Workers in Germany." In an article contributed to the paper LE MONDE under the title "For An End to Tortures in South Korea" they stressed:

Do you know that all those who are opposed to the "regime" in South Korea are persecuted as "communists"? How many "cases of communist plot" have been faked up by the "Security Planning Board," "Army Security Command" and police? How many guiltless people have been put to death? This notwithstanding, the South South Korean people have never ceased the struggle against the military dictatorship and will never cease it in the future, too.

We call upon world public opinion to support our people's struggle to put an end to torture forever, set free prisoners of conscience, introduce direct "presidential" election system, rehabilitate Kim Tae-chung and many other people, see an end to the [word indistinct] of the U.S. and Japanese governments to the rejected military dictatorship.

Schools Register 'Murdered' Students

SK210535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--General meetings of teachers and students for registering South Korean students murdered by U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique were held at University of Construction and Building Materials, Light Industrial University and Commercial University in the period from March 14 to 20.

Those meetings took place in accordance with the decision of a joint meeting of university presidents in Pyongyang which was held to take a step to register murdered South Korean students at universities in the northern half of the republic.

Hwang Chong-ha, who was a fourth-year student of the civil engineering course of the College of Technology of Seoul University, was registered at the third class of the fourth year of the architectural engineering course of the architectural engineering faculty of the University of Construction and Building Materials.

Hwang Chong-ha died a heroic death while waging an anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle with his fellow students in early November 1983 just before a South Korean trip of Reagan.

At the Light Industrial University, Pak Kwan-hyon who was a fourth-year student of the administrative course of the College of Industrial Administration

of Chonnam University was registered at the fourth year of the textile administration course of the light industrial administration faculty.

Pak Kwan-hyon was chairman of the general student council of Chonnam University. He was vigorously active as one of the competent organisers and commanders of such anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle as the Kwangju popular uprising and the torch procession of Kwangju students. He was sought by the police as a "backstage manipulator" of the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan till he was murdered in cold blood in October 1982.

The Commercial University registered Chin Song-il, who was a third-year student of Pusan University of Industry, at the second class of the third year of the commercial administration course of the accountant faculty.

On November 5, 1986, he roused his fellow students in a righteous patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang on the roof top of the university. In protest against brutal repression by the fascist gang, he sprayed thinner on his body before setting himself on fire andumping down into his heroic death, he body aflame.

The reporters and speakers at the meetings said that students Hwang Chong-ha, Pak Kwan-hyon and Chin Song-il were patriotic youths who got deeply conscious of the mission of the hot-blooded youth for the times and nation while growing in the land downtrodden by outside forces where they were born, and joined resolutely in the anti-U.S. resistance to restore the lost sovereignty of the nation, and laid down their precious lives on this road.

The reporters and speakers said the registration of the South Korean students who dedicated their precious youth without hesitation to the patriotic cause for the country and the nation was a token of warm compatriotic love for realising their wishes and patriotic will.

Letters to the professors and fellow students of Seoul University, Chonnam University and Pusan University of Industry and the parents of Hwang Chong-ha, Pak Kwan-hyon and Chin Song-il were adopted at the meetings.

Presbyterian Ministers on Hunger Strike

SK200827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)--Forty Presbyterian ministers in Chonju were on the seventh day of a hunger strike Friday at Sunggwang Church in Chonju protesting the brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, according to a report.

The ministers entered a hunger strike, enraged at the fascist clique's forceful banning of some 200 religious men from attending a trial of Minister Kang Hui-nam on March 14 and seven years prison terms imposed upon Kang on charges of making remarks criticizing the puppet government and praising the northern half of the republic.

They accused the puppet clique of suppressing the people by fabricating "pro-communist charges".

The Presbyterian Church of South Korea in its statement March 20 pointed out that the brutal suppression continued despite the ever growing voices protesting and denouncing the violence and torture by the fascist clique.

The churchmen in Chonju are planning a massive march on March 22 in protest against fascist suppression, says a report.

Four "national assemblymen" of the "New Korea Democratic Party" from the Chonju area in a statement March 20 condemned the forceful banning to the trail of Kang Hui-nam and demanded that the unjust trial be stopped.

The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an opposition organisation, in a statement March 18 expressed solidarity with the priests of the Chonju Roman Catholic Center in their struggle and demanded the resignation of the puppet home minister.

South Churchmen Stage Struggle

SK231104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--More than 1,200 church people in Chonju, South Korea, staged an anti-"government" prayer meeting and demonstration on March 22 in the teeth of a strict police cordon, according to reports.

Christians held a prayer meeting and demonstration, expressing solidarity with protestant ministers in their hunger strike in the ninth day protecting against the fascist clique's outrages in imposing a seven-year prison term upon Minister Kang Hui-nam who criticised the puppet clique and mentioned the DPRK's proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification.

They held the anti-"government" prayer meeting at the Sunggwang Church surrounded by over 500 riot police and adopted a resolution to fight to crush the plot of "parliamentary cabinet system" of the fascist clique for prolonging their power.

It is reported that the four-point resolution includes "opposing the military dictatorship and vowing to fight for the adoption of a direct presidential election system", "objection to the outside influences that support the military dictatorship and alliance with all democratic forces to put an end to the military dictatorship."

After the prayer meeting, about 300 angry Christians, mostly youth, turned out in the street to stage a demonstration, breaking through police encirclement. They marched toward the office of the "Democratic Justice Party" in Chonju, shouting "down with military dictatorship", "end torture and violence by police" and the like.

When the riot police kicked and punched the demonstrators, bruising them all over, the angry protesters fought back undauntedly, hurling stones at the police. Police took away about 40 people including a minister.

20 March SNU Struggle Reported

SK210543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--More than 700 students from different universities of South Korea waged a fierce anti-"government" struggle at Seoul University on March 20, hurling rocks at more than 1,000 policemen, according to a report.

That day students from 13 universities planned to meet at the university and organize a student union to launch a massive uprising against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship.

When the police foiled the meeting firing tear gas canisters at random, the furious students stubbornly fought it for three hours, chanting slogans "Let us overthrow the fascist regime through the revolution," "Down with the dictatorship" and "Convene a constituent assembly participated in by workers, peasants and all other social strata."

Families Protest Court Decision

SK211022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--The families of the young men who were arrested while attempting to build a party after forming a regional workers' union in and around the "Kuro industrial zone," Seoul, issued a statement on March 17 in protest against the unwarrantable court decision of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, according to a report.

In the statement they strongly rejected the unjust penalties, saying they "can hardly understand" the verdict of heavy penalties based on "written statements" and "evidences" faked up through illegal detention and torture, despite the utter absence of statements of the "defendants" on the truth of the charges.

Meanwhile, more than 50 parents of detained students on March 16 staged a demonstration in front of the building of the puppet prosecution in Seoul demanding the release of Mrs. Yi Chung-chu who had been illegally arrested.

The fascist clique bumped into a strong protest by arresting the woman on the charge of "defaming the court" after she made an abrupt protest in the court.

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CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF 24 MAR STUDENT STRUGGLE

SK240609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry signed articles on the lapse of 23 years since South Korean students waged a struggle against the aggressive and treacherous South Korea-Japan "talks."

NODONG SINMUN says:

The March 24 struggle in 1964 was an eruption of the grievances and resentment of the students and people at foreign aggression forces and the gang of traitors bent on making South Korea doubly dependent on the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and establishing a harsher fascist rule and an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist national salvation resistance for realizing their desire to build a new society, sovereign and democratic, reunified and independent, which would be without aggressor and traitor, fascism and division.

Lamenting that the independence, democracy and reunification aspired after by the South Korean students have not yet been realized, though 23 years have passed since then, the paper says:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who usurped power by plunging South Korea into a sea of blood of fellow countrymen stepped into the old shoes of the preceding dictator and has committed an unending string of treacheries, stooping to meaner flattery to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. This has resulted in leaving the South Korean people in the miserable lot of colonial slaves of the United States and Japan.

Never to be pardoned are the attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan group to maintain his waning fascist power with the backing of foreign influences.

The South Korean students and people would not leave alone the aggressors and their lackeys, but fight them at whatever cost.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should renounced the foolish attempt to prolong its fascist dictatorial power by clinging to the coattail of the U.S. and Japanese masters and relinquish "power" without delay.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY URGES RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK190542 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "A Sign of the Resumption of North-South Dialogue--North Korea Should Open Its Closed Door and Appear at the Site of Dialogue"]

[Text] A breakthrough is likely to open in stalled North-South relations. Though dim, this indication has been observed in the exchange of letters between North and South Korea and in the tenor of the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

On 17 March, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek sent a letter to Yi Kun-mo, premier of the North Korean State Administration Council, and O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, through Panmunjom and proposed holding North-South prime ministerial talks to comprehensively discuss all matters needed to improve North-South relations and ease tension. Also, the government proposed holding North-South talks on water resources in connection with the construction of the Kumgangsan dam in Panmunjom in March and Red Cross talks and economic talks in Pyongyang and Panmunjom respectively in April prior to the prime ministerial talks.

This letter to the North was a reply to the letter that the North Korean side sent to our side on 3 March in the name of the premier of the State Administration Council and the minister of the People's Armed Forces urging us to hold so-called "high-level political and military talks." It has been learned that our side has prudently studied North Korea's proposal for political and military talks.

The results of this study reveal a couple of noteworthy points. First, North Korea, which had suspended the existing North-South dialogue using the excuse of the "Team Spirit" exercise in January last year, proposed holding talks during the period in which the exercise, which the North Korean side had used as an excuse for suspension, was ongoing.

Second, North Korea changed its policy of avoiding discussing military matters with us for the reason that Korea is not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and of insisting on dealing only with the United States on military matters, and proposed political and military talks with our side.

This change in North Korea's attitude is interpreted as being greatly affected by the Gorbachev-era Soviet Union which has pushed ahead with reformative politics at home and has carried out a new "Asian" policy abroad. Having seemingly decided to participate in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games together with the Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union may regard North Korea's maneuvers to hamper the Olympic Games as something unwelcome.

Along with this, it is true that the United States, which has indirectly assisted [toward achieving] the successful hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games through frequent contacts with the Soviet Union and Red China, has shown deep interest in creating an atmosphere of detente through North-South dialogue.

It is known that the North Korean economy, which shows a considerable gap from ours, is in a very serious situation. North Korea is bound to depend on foreign capital to bridge over economic difficulties, and to this end, it cannot but respond to the resumption of dialogue in an effort to create an atmosphere for foreign investment.

In a nutshell, the sign that North-South dialogue may resume is viewed as resulting from the concurrence of the demands of the foreign policies of those powers around the Korean peninsula with the interests of North and South Korea.

West Germany, a divided nation like ours, has rapidly improved its relations with East Germany by taking advantage of the open-door policy of the Soviet Union. This provides us with a good lesson. Instead of merely envying them, we should learn something from them. West Germany, whose economic potential is overwhelmingly superior to that of East Germany, seeks peaceful coexistence, sparing no economic cooperation with the other side.

We expect North Korea to open its closed door and appear at the site of dialogue at an early date when the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula is leading to the tenor of detente and coexistence. Also, we hope that North Korea will accept the proposal to hold North-South prime ministerial talks and that all problems pending between the North and South will be discussed in an openhearted manner by setting talks on water resources and other channels of dialogue in operation prior to holding the prime ministerial talks.

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CSO: 4107/143

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES SUPPORT FOR NORTH TALKS PROPOSAL

Overseas Koreans Support Proposal

SK170453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 16 (KCNA)--South Korean people and overseas Koreans expressed full support to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his policy speech.

A professor surnamed Kim at Seoul University said that the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great President Kim Il-song was an epochal initiative which would open a new phase for national reunification under the prevailing complicated situation and enjoyed the full support of our people and the warm sympathy of world conscience.

An expelled journalist surnamed Kim residing in Chongno District, Seoul, pointed out that President Kim Il-song proposed to hold North-South high-level political and military talks under the strained situation in which the danger of nuclear war was increasing on the Korean peninsula and thus opened a best way to save the destiny of the nation.

A certain Choe, a student of Yonsei University, stressed that the new proposal for North-South high level political and military talks put forward by President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, was a great nation-saving program indicating the short cut to ease the growing tension and distrust between the North and the South and advance toward reunification, the long-cherished desire, and a best proposal acceptable to anyone who truly desires peace in the country and its reunification.

A Christian surnamed Pak of South Korea, said: I think the ruling authorities should respond unconditionally to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, an epochal strategy for national salvation and unification which will make it possible to realize the independent unification of the country by relaxing the political and military tension, promoting trust and unity between the North and the South and ensuring peace.

Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other parts of Japan stressed that "if the

authorities of the South are truly interested in the country's peace and unification, they will be unable to turn away their faces from the most realistic and fair North-South high level political and military talks."

Twenty-six Koreans in North America including Sonu Hak-won, Kim Kwang-sok, Choe Hong-hui, Yi Sun-hui, Kim Song-nak and So Tong-sun in their joint statement made public in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks confirmed the North's proposal as a timely and reasonable one and fully supported and approved it.

Dominican Labor Party Supports Idea

SK170513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA)—The Dominican Labour Party made public a statement on March 2 in support of the DPRK's proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have put forward many realistic proposals for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the statement said:

The Dominican Labour Party fully supports the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and all other peace proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song and strongly demands that these proposals be realised at an early date.

And we demand that the United States give up the "two Koreas" plot at once and withdraw its forces from South Korea.

The Dominican Labour Party hopes that the Korean people themselves will reunify their country independently and peacefully.

Korea is one and no one can bar her reunification.

Afghan Defense Minister Favors Talks

SK181010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—Mohammad Rafi, minister of national defence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, sent a message of solidarity to Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He says in his message that he expresses full support to the proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the North and the South put forward by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander on the Korean People's Army, to remove the tension from the Korean peninsula.

We, he notes, strongly denounce adventurous and shameless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets including the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises started by them on February 19, 1987, with the mobilisation of huge forces more than 200,000 strong for the purpose of wrecking peace and security on the Korean peninsula and creating an obstacle to a peaceful reunification of the North and the South.

Somalia's Assembly Chairman Supports Talks

SK190441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, chairman of the People's Assembly of the Somali Democratic Republic, sent a letter to the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, supporting the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

The letter says:

The People's Assembly of the Somali Democratic Republic expresses full support and firm solidarity for the new proposal to hold North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song in his policy speech on December 30, 1986, to solve the most urgent questions for national reunification.

We consider this proposal to be a most justifiable and reasonable one for removing tensions between North and South and creating a favorable climate for national reunification.

This proposal, we believe, will be realised in keeping with the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

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CSO: 4100/143

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-87' EXERCISES

Socialist Papers Denounce Exercise

SK170427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, March 16 (KCNA)—The Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA February 27 in a commentary said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were an aggressive war rehearsal flagrantly violating the Korean armistice agreement.

Noting that the purpose of the military exercises was to mount "a forestalling attack" on the northern half of the DPRK, the paper said that "threat from the North" was an old contrivance of Washington to turn down the constructive proposals of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and justify its belligerent manoeuvres.

The Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP February 24 said in an editorial commentary:

The "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises are contradictory to peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

On the same day the Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT stressed that the United States tried to exhibit its "military predominance" through the military exercises.

The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI February 19 pointed out that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were an infringement upon the sovereignty of the Korean people. The United States, it said, uses South Korea as its military base against socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE February 26 stressed that the danger of the military exercises lies in that the United States tried to complete its aggressive war preparations to make a "first strike" on socialist countries.

The paper said: The United States and South Korea started their joint military exercises at a time when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks. This is a grave challenge and provocation.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI February 25 stressed in an article that the United States must stop at once the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises which may develop into a new war threatening the people's existence and wrecking everything.

Industrial Workers Denounce Maneuvers

SK170511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA)—Employees meetings were held recently at the Nampo smelting complex, the Sungni general motor works, the Huichon machine tool plant, the Pyongyang cornstarch factory, the Nampo Allied Glass Company and the Sariwon machine plant to denounce the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The speakers at the meetings branded the manoeuvres as a criminal war clamour for executing the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy and Asian aggression policy.

They said the ridiculous claim of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that the war game is a "defensive" one is a shameless rignmarole for concealing the criminal nature of their offensive and aggressive military exercises.

They earnestly urged the whole nation, irrespective of party and organizational affiliation, religious belief and political view, to decisively thwart and frustrate the "Team Spirit 87" joint manoeuvres of aggressive nature by pooling strength under the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-war and anti-nuclear struggle.

The speakers expressed the firm belief that the South Korean working class in particular would join in this struggle with a will, deeply conscious of its historical mission, and, jointly with the patriotic students, would fight undauntedly, always standing at the head of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

They said the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should behave with discretion, clearly seeing the revolutionary will of the heroic Korean people and working class. Should the aggressors be foolish enough to set foot in this land with a sinister design, our working class will courageously meet them and knock them down at one blow with its iron fist, they warned.

Socialist Paper Denounce 'Team Spirit'

SK191018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)—Newspapers of socialist countries denounced the criminal "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Mongolian paper UNEN in its commentary said that this war rehearsal was a provocative act of aggression aggravating the situation not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the Far East.

The Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD in an article pointed to the DPRK's peace proposals including the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and stated that the "Team Spirit 87" joint war game was creating obstacles to the realization of these proposals.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA in its commentary emphasized that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were an open challenge to the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully and they were designed to prolong the dictatorial rule of Chon Tu-hwan at any cost.

The Czechoslovak paper MLADA FRONTA said that the joint manoeuvres were a war game of aggressive nature designed to realize the "Asian-Pacific strategy" of the U.S. imperialists and a military rehearsal to complete the preparations for a "forestalling strike" at the DPRK.

The Yugoslav papers VJESNIK and VECER and the Albanian paper BASHKIMI pointed out that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique were an attack rehearsal against the DPRK and a preliminary war for the preparation of a nuclear war.

Indian Communist Party Raps 'Wanton Challenge'

SK190448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)—The Communist Party of India denounces the "Team Spirit 87" manoeuvres of the United States and the South Korean authorities as a wanton challenge to peace and security and extends full support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

This is declared in an article denouncing this war game carried in the March 5 issue of CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE, the bulletin of the Communist Party of India.

Branding the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises resembling a real war as an outrageous challenge to the peaceful policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the bulletin says:

The United States and the South Korean authorities must discontinue at once the criminal manoeuvres aggravating the tension and leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and lend an ear to the voices of the entire Korean people and the world people demanding peace and reunification.

The United States must promptly withdraw all its weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and Korea must be reunified in a peaceful way.

Foreign Groups Denounce Exercise

SK200512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--The Central Council of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions, the deputy prime minister of Afghanistan who is chairman of the Afghanistan-Korea Friendship Association, and the chairman of the Administrative Council of the Veterans Association of the Syrian Arab Republic sent solidarity messages to the counterpart organization and personages in Korea, denouncing the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions in its message brands the manoeuvres as a downright challenge to the legitimate desire of the world peaceloving forces. It expresses support to the efforts of the Worker's Party of Korea and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to settle the North-South relations through peaceful dialogue.

The Afghan deputy prime minister who is chairman of the Afghanistan-Korea Friendship Association, points to the criminal aim of the joint manoeuvres. The war game, he says, is intended to increase the military forces of South Korea, a U.S. military base, attack and invade progressive countries in Asia and the world and step up the formation of the three-way military alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The chairman of the Administrative Council of the Veterans Association of the Syrian Arab Republic draws attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are massing huge forces of aggression on the Korean peninsula and in the Mid-East under the pretext of military exercises. He calls upon the progressive people of the world to unite closely and shatter the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plots everywhere.

The veterans of the Syrian Arab Republic will stand foursquare behind the Korean people in their just struggle, he declares.

Women's Group Against Joint Exercise

SK200510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--The Women's International Democratic Federation on March 17 issued a statement denouncing the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The statement says:

The organizers of the "Team Spirit" war game are again mocking the efforts for peace and security in Asia and the world over.

They are shunning the recent constructive proposal of people's Korea to hold North-South dialogue for removing the political confrontation and military tension from the Korean peninsula and creating an atmosphere of understanding and peace there.

The Women's International Democratic Federation reaffirms its support to people's Korea in its struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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CSO: 4100/145

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES DENOUNCED

Foreign Countries' Comments

SK231515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—TASS March 19 in an analyst's article denounced the U.S. imperialists for having mobilized the "E-4B" plane equipped to be the commanding post of the U.S. President in the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises.

The Trade Union Centre of the Cuban Workers in a statement dated March 12 noted that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were an arrogant provocation of the U.S. imperialists against the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a grave threat to world peace, and vehemently denounced this criminal act of the U.S. imperialists.

In a statement issued on March 16 the Lao Committee for support to Korea's reunification pointed out that the military exercises posed a threat to the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries in the region and demanded the prompt discontinuation of the military exercises and the withdrawal of all the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Paul Razafimaharo, director of the MALAGASY PRESS AGENCY, in a press statement issued on March 11 said that the South Korean authorities must not stage the military exercises at the instigation of the outside forces but respond to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and appealed to the world's people who love peace to strongly denounce the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

A meeting of Japanese people demanding an immediate end to the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises took place in Tokyo on March 9 under the joint sponsorship of 10 organisations.

Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in his speech at the meeting said: Let us express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle by lifting up higher our voices opposing and rejecting the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises among broad segments of the Japanese people.

Bulletin Urges International Signature Campaign

SK280507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--The bulletin "For One Korea Reunified and Independent" No 1 published by the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea in March carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Rouse Widely World Public Opinion for the Reunification and Peace of Korea."

Noting that the world public circles protest and denounce the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, the editorial says:

The peaceloving forces of the world will exert all efforts to have the proposal of Pyongyang for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone realised.

The purpose of an international signature campaign for peace in Korea and her reunification which was initiated by the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea is to demonstrate broadly the demand of the people for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and defense of a durable peace there.

This signature campaign will more powerfully rouse international support to the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy, freedom and the reunification of the country.

The editorial calls upon the world's people to more extensively carry on the international signature campaign for the realisation of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and the proposal for tripartite talks and for peace in Korea and an early attainment of her independent and peaceful reunification.

Foreign Condemnation of 'Team Spirit'

SK241027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)--A letter to the Korean National Peace Committee from the Czechoslovak Peace Committee branded the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises being held by the United States and South Korea in disregard of the demand of the people in the Asian-Pacific region for security and cooperation in their region as a deliberate challenge to the patient efforts of the peace-loving forces to settle all disputes by means of peaceful dialogue.

The letter underlined full support to all the proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

A letter from the Czechoslovak Journalists Union to the Korean Journalists Union noted that the U.S. imperialists have intentionally heightened the

tensions on the Korean peninsula by starting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises again this year, disregarding the DPRK's proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks. This war rehearsal, it said, is a direct product of the aggressive policy of the United States against Korea.

The permanent secretariat of the Organization of Latin American Students in a message to the Korean students committee stressed that the joint military exercises were a new provocation trampling underfoot the desires of the Korean people and students for peace and strongly demanded the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

The Federation of Cuban Women in a message bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises and expressed firm solidarity with the consistent efforts of the Korean people and the Government of the DPRK to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification by means of dialogue and negotiation.

The messages and letters expressed the firm belief that the peace-loving efforts of the Korean people to ease the strained situation and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone would bear fine fruit.

Danish Parties Support Talks

SK360530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)--Forty political parties and public organizations of Denmark including the Communist Party, the Socialist People's Party and the left-wing Socialist Party on March 13 issued a joint statement supporting the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks and denouncing the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 87" manoeuvres simulating an attack by tactical nuclear weapons were a preliminary war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries, the joint statement says:

The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks has not yet been accepted by the South Korean authorities but the provocative military exercises are going on and rearming with nuclear weapons continues in South Korea.

We strongly oppose the "Team Spirit 87" military exercises and demand that a measure be taken promptly to ensure peace first of all.

We support the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

We demand an affirmative reply to this proposal and hold that the United States should withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS .

PYONGYANG DENOUNCES SOUTH'S AIRBORNE DEMONSTRATION EXERCISE

SK170447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "An Open War Exercise That Aggravates Tension"]

[Text] According to news reports on 14 March the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique singled out a puppet army unit and had it conduct a provocative demonstration exercise of an airborne mobile operation.

Babbling that this exercise was preparatory to the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, the clique kicked up a commotion, babbling about the strategic running of mobile units and the display of loading facilities, with combat helicopters of various descriptions airborne.

This is a deliberate and premeditated scheme designed to lead the situation to the brink of war by further aggravating military tension between the North and South.

In defiance of unanimous protest and denunciation from people at home and abroad, the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, a preliminary war and nuclear test war against the northern half of the Republic--the largest ever conducted in history--is being conducted in earnest in South Korea. In addition to this, a civil defense drill and "Pangpae-87" military exercise have also recently been conducted.

Previously, where these military exercises, in which a large number of residents, paramilitary organizations, the puppet police force, and even puppet army troops were mobilized, had been a war exercise to mobilize all human and material resources in South Korea in preparation for a war of northward invasion in an emergency, the recent demonstration exercise of an airborne mobile operation--a war exercise linked to the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise--is a very provocative war exercise of northward invasion aimed at infiltrating deep into the center of the northern half of the Republic.

What we cannot overlook is that, timed to coincide with the daily staged war exercises, military brass, including the puppet traitor, hopping from one puppet army unit to another, are now uttering bellicose remarks that the

units should be on an alert posture worthy of wartime and for a sure victory and should make the utmost to improve fighting power. Thus, they have whipped up war fever. This shows once again how frantically the puppet clique is running riot to aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula.

As is known, we have recently handed over to the South side a third letter containing a new progressive proposal for talks with a view toward eliminating the political and military confrontation between the North and South and creating a favorable phase for peace in and the peaceful reunification of the country. In the letter, we put forward a magnanimous and flexible proposal that the various forms of North-South talks can be reopened in parallel with the holding of high-level North-South political and military talks and that the issue concerning the construction of the Kungangsan power plant, over which the South Korean puppets preposterously picked a fight with us, can be discussed at the high-level North-South political and military talks.

This, a reflection of our sincere effort to solve issues through talks and negotiations at whatever cost, has evoked absolute support and sympathy from all the Korean people and the broad peace-loving people of the world.

Public opinion at home and abroad demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique immediately stop the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise for provoking another war and that the South side sincerely respond to our new peace proposal.

Precisely at such a moment, the puppets conducted provocative war commotions in succession while uttering outrageously bellicose remarks, demonstrating that the South Korean puppets have no interests at all in guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The peace and reunification that the puppets are prattling about are nothing but a sophistry designed to deceive public opinion and to cover up their maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion.

The puppet clique pursues only confrontation, war, and division, not peace and reunification. It is clear why the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique ignores our sincere efforts for peaceful reunification and runs riot more so than at any previous time in preparation for a war of northward invasion.

Now, the flames of anti-U.S., antidictatorial, and antiwar struggle are burning fiercely in South Korea. In particular, the youths, students, people of all walks of life who have become more indignant in the wake of the torture death of a patriotic student have risen in a head-on struggle of resistance against the fascist rule of the puppets who are devoted to ruling through murder and torture.

With the rumor that a crisis will strike South Korea in March or April circulating among the people, the people's mass advance and struggle have become quite strong. Because of this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now trying to achieve

stability for its fascist colonial rule by diverting the people's attention through anticommunist confrontation and war commotions and by threatening them with military force.

However, such maneuvers will only lay bare the clique's filthy nature as the perpetrator of U.S. imperialist war for all to see and will result in further causing the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean people who demand peace and peaceful reunification to surge ahead.

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CSO: 4110/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG TV ROUNDTABLE ON TALKS PROPOSAL

SK181035 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1321 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Roundtable talk among station commentator Yi Ui-mun; So Song-chol, deputy head of the DPRK delegation to North-South Red Cross talks; Choe Chang-yong, member of the DPRK delegation to preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks; Han Yong-hup, member of the DPRK delegation to North-South economic talks; and Pak Myong-ha, chief of the bureau of the DPRK Power Industry Commission: "The South Side Must Accept Our New Talks Proposal Without Delay"—place and date of roundtable not given]

[Text] [Yi Ui-mun] How are you? On 18 February, the premier of the DPRK State Administration Council and the minister of the people's armed forces sent their third letter and set forth a new and epochal proposal for talks. We arranged this program to discuss this in more detail with you in connection with this question.

[So Song-chol] The third letter, which our side delivered to the South side in connection with the question of holding high-level North-South political and military talks, contains new and epochal content. This content is summarized as follows: First, if the South side accepts our proposal for high-level political and military talks, this acceptance will be viewed as evidence of improving North-South relations, and the existing talks in various areas along with high-level North-South political and military talks will be held. Second, if the South side responds to the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks, their agenda items along with our agenda items will be discussed together, and the question of the construction of the Kungangsan power plant, about which they are concerned, can be discussed. Third, if the South side respond to the proposal for high-level political and military talks, preparations and an atmosphere for high-level talks will be provided and thus, the highest-level talks will be held at an early date.

In view of this, our proposal can be said to be an epochal way for easing tension between the North and South, for creating an atmosphere of dialogue and harmony, and for opening a broad road to dialogue.

[Han Yong-hup] That is true. The content of the third letter shows that our proposal is, in all aspects, a very constructive and just proposal for negotiations.

[Yi Ui-mun] In addition, it is a patriotic and nation-loving proposal for talks.

[Choe Chang-yong] I think that holding high-level North-South political and military talks before other talks is logical. An acute task assigned to our nation today is removing accumulated political confrontation between the North and South and easing the state of military tension. Today the state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South has been aggravated as much as it can be, thus reaching the state of the worst seriousness in the 40-year history of division. Unless this strained situation is eased, war will inevitably break out in our country, and then our nation will suffer from the calamities of war once again. For this reason, high-level North-South political and military talks should be held first as talks designed to remove the state of political and military confrontation prevailing in our country.

[Han Yong-hup] The question of removing the current state of acute political confrontation and military tension between the North and South cannot be basically solved through economic talks and other in various fields. Speaking of economic talks, this channel of talks is in every way aimed at realizing economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the economic sector, at restoring the ruptured economic bonds between them through this collaboration and exchange, and at unifiedly developing their economies in conformity with the common interests of the nation. I think that it is true that if economic talks proceed well and thus a broad scope of economic collaboration and exchange between the North and South is realized, they will be able to contribute, to some extent, to removing misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South and easing the state of political and military confrontation. However, I do not think that the talks can basically solve the problem of removing the current state of acute political and military confrontation.

Only when the state of tension between the North and South is removed and an atmosphere of national rapprochement and unity is created can North-South economic talks be successfully pushed ahead and good results brought about.

[So Song-chol] This is also the case with the Red Cross talks. The strained situation should be eased and an atmosphere of trust and rapprochement should be created to make progress in the Red Cross talks. Only when an atmosphere of trust and rapprochement is created can the Red Cross delegations of the North and South hold talks well alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul. Also, those families and relatives dispersed in the North and South can meet their separated families and relatives, visiting the North and the South. The case of the past talks shows that when we delivered relief goods to the South side and an atmosphere of trust and rapprochement was created, talks proceeded well. As a result, such an event as the exchange of Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups took place.

Because the strained situation has been aggravated since then, however, Red Cross talks have not been able to be held, let alone the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups.

[Choe Chang-yong] This is also the case with parliamentary talks. Without removing tension and confrontation, no success in the talks can be expected. At the last round of preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, we proposed discussing the question of adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression. When we set forth this proposal, we also sought the purpose of removing obstacles laid in the way of dialogue, which had been held in various areas until that time, and for providing a favorable atmosphere for smoothly holding dialogue.

Therefore, it is doubtless that if only the South Korean side had accepted this proposal of ours and had agreed to adopt a joint declaration of nonaggression at that time, the strained situation would have been even further eased in our country and a great advance effected in vitalizing dialogue.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean side persistently called for not discussing the question of making public a joint declaration of nonaggression, which we raised for discussion at the talks, and absurdly asked for discussing only the question of legislating a unified constitution which it raised, thereby making it impossible to make smooth progress in talks.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority have staged large-scale war exercises in succession on many occasions and have extremely sharpened the situation, thus making it impossible to continue preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks any longer.

This experience shows that unless tension and confrontation are removed, dialogue itself cannot proceed well, to say nothing of success in dialogue. I think that for this reason, such talks designed to resolve the military and political problem should be held before anything else, not only to smoothly hold dialogue in our country, where confrontation and tension have reached to an extreme, but also to attain success in all channels of dialogue.

[Yi Ui-mun] I think that the new proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks set forth by the great leader at the First Session of the Eighth SPA is, indeed, a most reasonable, fair, and aboveboard proposal for national salvation in view of the urgent nature of this situation prevailing in our country, the eager demands and aspirations of our nation, the reasonable nature of the form of talks, and the realistic nature of content proposed to be discussed at the talks.

[So Song-chol] That is very correct. The strained situation between the North and South should be eased to successfully hold dialogue. Nevertheless, the South side has shown no sincerity in easing tension. In its reply to our second letter on 13 February, the South side still repeated only the resumption of the existing dialogue and the holding of talks between those in the highest authority. Furthermore, the South side is laying a grave obstacle in the way of talks by waging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise at the moment we have put forward the proposal for peace talks and have asked it to come to the talks site.

[Pak Myong-ha] Despite our explaining it to the extent that it can understand, the South side unhesitatingly conducted the impudent act of setting the question concerning our peaceful construction of the Kumgangsan power plant as a precondition for talks while slandering this construction as something designed to conduct so-called flooding operations and the like.

[Han Yong-hup] It is not reasonable that while turning away from the question of removing the state of political confrontation and military tension and of creating a favorable atmosphere for dialogue, the South side is talking about dialogue. As shown by past lessons and experience, heart-to-heart dialogue cannot be held at a face-to-face sitting with a dagger in the bosom, and no good results can be brought about at this type of dialogue even though a dialogue is held. The South Korean side is talking about the resumption of the existing dialogue without any reason, while turning away from our most reasonable and just proposal for negotiations. This is viewed as no attitude and stance of trying to genuinely solve the basic problem, but as an absurdity.

[Yi Ui-mun] It is preposterous to clamor about dialogue while staging war games designed to pour bullets and shells on the other side to dialogue.

[Choe Chang-yong] That is right. As for talks between the highest responsible persons demanded by the South side, it did not propose these talks from the stand of promoting peace and the reunification in our country. Speaking of talks between those in the highest authority, they are very important talks to improve North-South relations and solve the basic questions arising in achieving peace and reunification in our country. Therefore, sufficient preparations must be first made to smoothly hold these important talks. In addition, an atmosphere of dialogue in which these important talks can successfully proceed should be well provided. Our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is precisely designed to make preparations well for successfully holding the highest-level talks. Furthermore, when political and military talks proceed well, a phase for holding the highest-level talks can be opened.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean side is persistently talking about only talks between the highest-level responsible persons while turning away from the proposal for high-level political and military talks, which are of great significance in preparing for the highest-level talks. This attitude is regarded as trying to run before being able to walk. This cannot but be construed not as seeking success in work, but as merely pursuing propaganda effects.

[So Song-chol] High-level political and military talks should be held first between the North and South in view of the current situation prevailing in our country and principled demands for successfully pushing ahead with dialogue. Only then can all talks successfully proceed. This notwithstanding, the South side absurdly insists only on the resumption of the existing dialogue. Indeed, our proposal is viewed as expressing our magnanimous stance toward the South side.

[Pak Myong-ha] As for the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant, this question is no matter which should be discussed with the South side. As acknowledged by the world, the plan for constructing the Kumgangsan power plant is, doubtlessly, a grand nature-remaking project. The construction of the Kumgangsan power plant poses no threat to the South side and will result in no economic damage to it. To the contrary, this construction is a peaceful project benefiting it in various ways. For this reason, there are no grounds for the South side to meddle in this matter or view it as a problem.

In addition, the South side--the very part that has slandered and defamed us by cooking up groundless lies--has lost its qualifications to talk about so-called talks and has lost face as well. Under the condition in which the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant has been used for North-South political and military confrontation by the South side, however, our side proposed that this problem be discussed at high-level North-South political and military talks. This is an expression of our side's sincere and broad-minded stand of trying to open a bright vista for detente, dialogue, and peaceful reunification by turning the current state of North-South confrontation into a state of detente and by creating an atmosphere of national unity and conciliation.

[So Song-chol] Indeed, our proposal is an epochal nation-saving way for peace and peaceful reunification. I think that because of its justness and fairness, this proposal is unanimously supported and endorsed at home and abroad. If the South side turns away from or fails to respond to our proposal again this time, it will reveal to the world the fact that while paying lipservice to easing tension, it actually wants the aggravation of tension; while paying lipservice to rapprochement and trust, it incites confrontation and distrust; and while talking about peace and reunification, it really takes the stand of war and division.

[Han Yong-hup] If the South side turns away from our third letter and fails to respond to the proposal for high-level political and military talks, this fact will show that its talking about the resumption of the existing dialogue is false and its real ulterior motive lies elsewhere.

[Choe Chang-yong] The new proposal contained in the third letter sent from our prime minister of the State Administration Council and minister of the people's armed forces is a very just, reasonable, and magnanimous proposal that also takes the stand of the South Korean side into full consideration. For this reason, the South Korean side has no need to make complaints in accepting the proposal or to set conditions in doing so. The South Korean side has taken every opportunity to talk about easing tension and resuming the existing dialogue. If this talk is true, the South Korean side should not set any condition or find any excuse to not accept our new proposal. For this reason, the South Korea side should unconditionally accept our new proposal without delay and show up at the talks site.

[Yi Ui-mun] That is true. Under the condition in which our new epochal proposal for talks reflects the opinions and interests of the two sides without any condition, and furthermore contains the demands of the South side, the South side has no grounds on which to turn away from or avoid it. If the South side avoids our new proposal for talks again, its dark nature of seeking only confrontation, war, and division while paying lipservice to dialogue will be exposed to the world. Therefore, if it is genuinely interested in dialogue, detente, and peace, the South side should not stick to maneuvers for confrontation and war against us, but come to the site of high-level North-South political and military talks at an early date.

Now, I conclude our discussion with you. Thank you very much.

/8309

CSO: 4110/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON 'SEAMY SIDE' OF SOUTH'S TRANSFER OF POWER

SK231101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary exposing the seamy side of the "peaceful transfer of power" noisily advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan group of late.

The signed commentary entitled "'Change of Power' or Stay in Power" says:

"Peaceful transfer of power" in South Korea is an empty talk and still more fictitious is the talk about "democratic politics."

If the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has any intention to surrender "power", he is simply required to allow constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections as demanded by the overwhelming majority of the popular masses and give up "Chongwadae" to a new "president" elected by the people. However, the Chon Tu-hwan group is adamant in its scheme to institute a "parliamentary cabinet system" at any cost by a tricky method of rallying "political groups," if necessary, denying even the existing "presidential centralism" of its own making. What for?

It invented the "parliamentary cabinet system", seeing no prospects of success for the "Democratic Justice Party" in case the "president" were directly elected by the voters.

The puppets say in their "bill on constitutional amendments for the parliamentary cabinet system" that the power should be shared by the "prime minister" and "president." Yet they made the "president" a figurehead and concentrate all powers including "emergency powers" on the "prime minister."

When all is said and done, the essence of this "bill" boils down to allowing traitor Chon Tu-hwan to stay in power by means of grabbing "premiership" through the operation of the "DJP" hand-raising machine at the puppet National Assembly, relinquishing the "presidential" office, and assigning even the seat of "president", a figurehead, too, to the "DJP" band.

They threaten that "a crucial decision of the president" would be issued, if the fulfillment of the "political timetable" was difficult because of the absence of "agreement on constitutional amendments." They mean by this

"suspending the constitutional government" by declaring a "martial law", as they themselves say. It virtually means traitor Chon Tu-hwan's another coup d'etat to stay in power. [sentence as received]

The talk about "constitutional amendments" after the Olympic Games is also, in essence, one intended to stay in power.

Developments in South Korea clearly show that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is intending to stay in power by whatever means and that a "peaceful transfer of power" is a camouflage for veiling this sordid ambition.

Now the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his "DJP" band are leaving no stones unturned in their bid to realize the long-term office design.

Such moves of the Chon Tu-hwan group to stay in power is zealously patronized and backed by the U.S. imperialists.

The greatest interest of the U.S. imperialists is to bolster up the pro-American dictatorial "regime" and thereby safely keep South Korea as a colony forever.

That is why they offered to the Chon Tu-hwan group the strategy of "ruling opposition compromise" after the Philippine incident.

As long as the U.S. imperialists lord it over as the colonial ruler, there can be no "peaceful transfer of power" in South Korea reflecting the will of the people.

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CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS ATTEND RALLY ON PUSAN ARSON ANNIVERSARY

SK200301 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Excerpt] A Pyongyang report meeting marking the 5th anniversary of the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, who set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan, was held at the Central Hall of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea yesterday afternoon.

Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting site was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Hung at the site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Choe Tok-sin, CPRF vice chairman; Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Tae-sop, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Hui-chon, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yi Tuk-yop, vice chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Pyongyang; responsible functionaries of working organizations; and deans of colleges were present at the meeting, along with people of all strata from the city.

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CSO: 4110/099

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH'S CONTRIBUTION TO NICARAGUA'S CONTRAS

SK190532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today denounce the South Korean puppets for having illegally supplied contras with not a small amount of money to purchase weapons through a foreign bank at the demand of the present U.S. Administration.

According to a foreign publication, Singlaub, chief of the U.S. branch of the "World Anti-communist League", on the instructions of the U.S. National Security Council, has secretly visited South Korea repeatedly and instructed the puppets to supply contras with secret funds.

In a signed commentary titled "Hand in Glove With the Counter-revolutionary Bandits" NODONG SINMUN notes that the South Korean puppets who have never failed to involve themselves in the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the peoples of the Third World, non-aligned countries donated a sizable amount of money to contras to become the enemy of the Nicaraguan people. It says:

With this the South Korean puppets revealed once again in all nakedness that they are a vicious wrecker of the just cause of the Third World peoples and a heinous servant of the U.S. imperialists in executing their policy of aggression and war.

The South Korean puppets are the U.S. imperialists' despicable colonial stooges who are not worthy of being a companion of the national independent states. A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says that the secret offering of funds to the Somoza bandits clearly shows once again that the South Korean puppets are out-and-out colonial lackeys of the U.S. imperialism and dirty human rubbish who stoop to lick the sole of the master's foot if demanded by him.

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CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'COUNTERDAM' BY SOUTH REJECTED

SK231520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--South Korean people of all strata strongly denounced the "construction of countervailing dam" of the Chon Tu-hwan group, according to Radio "Voice of National Salvation."

A democratic figure surnamed Sin residing in Kwanak District, Seoul, dismissed as groundless the propaganda of the South Korean rulers that the construction of the Kungangsan power station in the North is for a "flooding operation." He said "a prompt end should be put to the means anti-communist row of the present ruling quarters who are imposing suffering on the people and laying an obstacle in the way of reunification by launching the project of a 'countervailing dam', taking issue with a land-developing project in the North."

Declaring that the South Korean people would not be taken in by the "countervailing dam" trick of the rulers, a man of the press surnamed Han residing in Pusan said that the authorities must discontinue at once the silly anti-communist campaign for mesmerizing people by painting a distorted picture of truth any longer and stop the construction of the "countervailing dam".

A professor at Seoul University surnamed Kim said that it is not harmful but good that the North builds a power station by utilizing water resources as it increases the wealth of the nation that much.

A certain Pak, a student of Koryo University, said: The authorities are getting overheated in false anti-communist propaganda to civer against the North the popular sentiments favoring the North and the resistance of the masses against them. But it will provoke only stronger antipathy among the people.

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CSO: 4100/148

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON STEP TO CURB SOUTH KOREAN FARMERS DEBT

SK190340 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? Today, in this hour, I will speak about the Chon Tu-hwan's group's so-called step to lessen the peasants' and fishermen's debt burden.

As has already been reported, at the so-called high-ranking Chongwadae party-government meeting held on 16 March, the Chon Tu-hwan group announced the so-called step to lessen the peasants' and fishermen's debt burden. It said the peasants and fishermen, who at present owe private debts, would be allowed government or public loans at an annual interest rate of eight percent, 2-year moratorium, and a 3-year repayment period. In announcing the step, the Chon Tu-hwan group babbled that, thanks to the step, peasants and fishermen would be relieved from the burden of 292 billion won annually. It now raves as if it has given a great consideration to the peasants and fishermen.

The enormous debts of peasants and fishermen are not because of any other reason. It is because the Chon Tu-hwan group has maintained the policy of low-price agricultural products, curbed the government purchasing price of summer and autumn grains below the level of production cost on the pretext of stabilizing commodity prices, and annually imported an enormous amount of foreign agricultural and livestock farm products by yielding to the U.S. pressure for import liberalization.

Accordingly, if the Chon Tu-hwan group truly desires to lessen the peasants' and fishermen's debt burden, it must immediately abolish the policy of low-price agricultural products and halt the import of foreign agricultural and livestock farm products. At the same time, it must reduce or completely write off the debts owed by the peasants and fishermen to the Agricultural Cooperative Association and the Fisheries Cooperative Association.

Nevertheless, while saying that peasants and fishermen would be provided with stable sources of income, the Chon Tu-hwan group is actually continuing to reduce the peasants' and fishermen's sources of income through its traitorous open agricultural policy.

Last year alone, because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's opening of the cigarette market under U.S. pressure, our peasants were blocked from the source of 1.8 billion won of annual income. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to open all agricultural and livestock farm product markets by 1990.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan group continues to maintain such reckless foreign agricultural and livestock farm product import policy and its policy of curbing agricultural product prices below the level of production cost, the step to lessen the peasants' and fishermen's debt burden will never reduce their debts but will only increase them. This is because the so-called step to lessen the peasants' and fishermen's debt is, in its essence, an act of usury by the Chon Tu-hwan group on peasants and fishermen.

Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan group's so-called step to reduce the peasants' and fishermen's debts is to realize its ambition for long-term office by cooling the peasants' and fishermen's growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and improving its tarnished image.

However, with nothing can the Chon Tu-hwan group placate the peasants' and fishermen's growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment. Instead of trying to win peasants' and fishermen's favor with such a clumsy trick, the Chon Tu-hwan group must step down from power at an early date.

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CSO: 4110/099

S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DAILY URGES NDP TO SAVE PARTY FROM SPLIT

SK250037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Again on NDP Strife"]

[Text] The internal feud of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] made a turn this week as the party's two "wirepullers," Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, took joint action to install a six-man committee within the party hierarchy to further obscure the already feeble leadership of party president Yi Min-u.

The panel is composed of three adherents of each Kim and is designed to function independently of the party's existing decision-making bodies on a broad range of vital policy matters, in an obvious move by the two de facto leaders to place the party under their direct control through what they called an "institutional guarantee" for closer mutual cooperation.

But, indications are that the faction-ridden party would undergo protracted intrapartisan schism in light of the strong repercussions by so-called "non-mainstreamers" and probable counter-action by the party president, now being openly reviled.

What is more, one cannot rule out the possibility that the long-standing latent rivalry between the two Kims may flare up, despite their repeated pledges to sustain unity, further fragmenting the opposition forces.

As if to presage such precariousness, there have been sporadic reports that one of the Kims hinted at the party's eventual breakup unless "heterogeneous" or conciliatory elements in the party are removed to safeguard the party's "unalterable" commitment to a direct presidential election.

With their Monday agreement to set up a "regency" panel, which was promptly criticized by non-mainstreamers as a move to create "a party within a party," the Kims ostensibly patched up their outstanding discord on the formula for running the major opposition party.

Yet, the duo's move was made at the cost of virtually scrapping a rapprochement reached between Kim Yong-sam and party president Yi only last week.

Such a sudden turn in the intraparty circumstances, along with earlier twists, cannot but be puzzling to the people at large.

The people's concern about the NDP internal schism is all the more acute as it is occurring during the crucial juncture of undertaking a constitutional amendment, with the time limit for the pronounced change of government power expiring in less than a year.

If the intrapartisan strife is an inevitable development for the two-year-old party of multifactions in the face of the divisive constitutional question, the oppositionists should now exert their efforts, displaying political insight, to heal the wounds in the shortest possible time to save the party from a split.

In this process, they must be keenly aware of the popular wishes for a peaceful and evolutionary political development, which essentially requires sustained dialogue and compromise with the government camp, especially for the projected rewriting of the Constitution.

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CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

800 STUDENTS STAGE RALLY AT SNU

SK210030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Some 800 students from 16 universities and colleges in Seoul staged an antigovernment demonstration at Seoul National University yesterday.

The demonstration was the first major protest rally against the government by college students this year.

Witnesses said that the demonstrating students changed antigovernment slogans and distributed leaflets during the rally.

An estimated 1,500 riot policemen charged into the campus to disperse the demonstrators about 45 minutes after the demonstration began around 1:45 p.m.

Police said the students hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at the police who responded with tear gas. No injuries were reported in the clashes, however.

Witnesses said police led away 151 students from 15 universities and colleges in Seoul who tried to enter the SNU campus earlier in the day.

They said the demonstration was organized by Chang Pyong-ho, 23, an expellee from Sunggyunkwan University who is now wanted by police.

According to the witnesses, the demonstrators carried leaflets critical of the government's plan to revise the Constitution to pave the way for a parliamentary cabinet system of government.

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CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

EDITORIAL VIEWS FOREIGN MOVES CONCERNING KOREA

SK220037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Power Games on Korea"]

[Text] Moves by the major powers will hopefully lessen tension on the Korean peninsula by means of resumed dialogue between the divided halves of the peninsula. One of such moves was the visit to Beijing early this month by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who on his way home visited Seoul and Tokyo. Then, U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost visited Moscow last week. Between the two trips, China reportedly sent a senior official to Pyongyang.

Shultz and Armacost reportedly asked the Chinese and the Soviets to use their influence to persuade North Korea to resume dialogue with South Korea to ease tension on the peninsula. Coincidental with their trips was the swing through the Western Pacific region by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the first such trip by a Soviet foreign minister.

This reflects the growing interest the major powers have in the Asian-Pacific region which, in the words of Adm Arnold Hays, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, is now "the most dynamic area in the world." It is where the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan "intersect."

At this juncture it is worth noting the testimony of Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, to a House defense panel last week that "four of the world's 10 largest armed forces have military units deployed there (Northeast Asia)." He noted that "opposing military forces face each other across the Korean DMZ, along the Sino-Soviet border, in the East Sea, and the the Western Pacific."

Of the four areas, the Korean peninsula is regarded as the most crucial. As Armitage said, renewed conflict on the Korean peninsula would put at risk the stability of Northeast Asia and the complex of political relationships among the major powers there. Testimony to the geostrategic implications are the Korean War and the conflicts at the turn of this century--the Sino-Japan and Russo-Japan wars.

The Soviets have made their interests in the Pacific-rim area unequivocally known, especially since their leader Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration in Vladivostok last July. Since then, they have made diplomatic, political ventures in the region supported by their military buildup. Unlike Moscow's pacification gesture in Europe, its overtures in the Pacific zone make the region suspect its real intention.

One reason for skepticism is Moscow's military tie-up, which has been conspicuously bolstered of late. Issuing the Vladivostok rhetoric for peace on one hand, the Soviets were supplying the North Korean Communists with up-to-date weapons and increasing their military stake in the North, on the other hand. This leads one to believe that Moscow's pacification gesture is merely a cover for its expansionism.

The Soviets, if mindful of the danger of the volatile Korean peninsula for Northeast Asia, should do their part to push the recalcitrant North Korea to the conversation table. Doing so will prove the sincerity of their rhetoric.

Next year, the Summer Olympic Games will be held in Seoul. This will be an occasion for the major powers to prove their genuine intentions to maintain peace and enhance world cooperation. The world has already seen three boycott-ridden Olympiads, and cannot afford to repeat that shame.

The United States, for its part, has already signaled its good-will to Pyongyang, by allowing its diplomats to make freer contacts with North Koreans in neutral settings. This should be construed as a bid to get North Korea out of its absurd seclusion, and to cooperate in the world society. Pyongyang reportedly sent a favorable reaction to the recent U.S. change in diplomatic rules. And Washington urged it to take steps to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Our ardent hope is that Pyongyang will show sincerity in deeds to that end. It will, no doubt, find doing so really beneficial to itself. Pyongyang should understand that its anachronistically venturistic quest will lead only to self-destruction.

However, what must be avoided in this connection are actions that might lead the Pyongyang Communists to think that they can exploit, for their aggressive goals, the international attention increasingly paid to them. Any hasty approach, that may give rise to such an illusion, should be avoided.

The creation of a favorable international climate for dialogue and alleviation of tensions on the peninsula is, of course, important. Yet, more important is for us to reaffirm our resolve to determine our own fate. The result of a lack of resolve at the turn of this century--conflicts between neighboring powers that destabilized the region--must be long remembered as a historic lesson. Being faithful to that historic lesson is for us to play a role in keeping this region stable.

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CSO: 4100/147

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

COUNTRY RECORDS WORLD'S HIGHEST GROWTH RATE in 1986

SK240305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 24 (YONHAP)--The Korean economy, boosted by robust exports and the brisk industrial activities of manufacturing firms, grew by 12.5 percent in real terms last year.

The impressive 12.5 percent growth rate was the highest recorded since 1976, when the economy expanded by 13.4 percent, the Bank of Korea said Tuesday.

The gross national product, which measures a nation's total output of goods and services in a given year, surpassed 83.8 trillion won (95.1 billion U.S. dollars) at current market prices, up 15.1 percent (nearly 11 trillion won, or 11.4 billion dollars) from the previous year.

As a result, the per capita GNP came to 2,296 dollars last year, exceeding the 1985 figure by 249 dollars.

The major factors behind the conspicuous economic growth were Korea's unexpectedly strong performance in the manufacturing sector and exports, which grew by 17.4 percent and [number indistinct] percent, respectively. These boosted the growth rate of industrial output to 12.3 percent across-the-board in 1986 over the previous year, the central bank said in its tentative GNP tally for 1986.

The final GNP figures for 1986 are expected to be made available around the end of this year.

Korea's GNP in 1986 was reportedly the highest in the world. By comparison, Taiwan recorded a rate of 9.8 percent, Singapore a rate of 1.8 percent, the United States a rate of 2.5 percent and West Germany a rate of 2.5 percent last year, according to the central bank.

The GNP deflator, an overall price index, registered a stable 2.3 percent rise, reflecting a continued single-digit price stability since 1982. The GNP deflator rose by 4.1 percent in 1985 and by 3.8 percent in 1984.

The Korean people's tax burden ratio fell to 18.8 percent last year from 19 percent in 1985 and from 19.2 percent in 1984. The tax burden ratio is calculated by dividing the total tax revenues by the current GNP amount.

The national savings ratio against the GNP amount rose to 32.8 percent last year from 28.6 percent in 1985, and the total investment ratio vis-a-vis the current GNP amount also rose to 30.2 percent from 31.1 percent in 1985.

Last year, the national savings growth outpaced the total investment growth for the first time in the nation's history. This was one of Korea's most significant economic achievements last year, meaning that Korea no longer needs foreign borrowings to finance its economic development, according to the bank report.

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CSO: 4100/147

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FRG STUDY EXAMINES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN SOUTH KOREA, INDIA

Munich IFO SCHNELLDIENST in German Oct-Nov 86 pp 12-18

[Study by Helmut Helmschrott of the Institute for Economic Research (IFO), Munich, under the sponsorship of the Thyssen Foundation: "Technology Transfer in Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] Development and Structure of Technology Transfer

In the following pages the development of technology imports in India and South Korean is analyzed (based on foreign direct investments and licenses). It is seen that in both countries technology imports have grown continuously since 1970. This development was heavily influenced by the growth of capital investments in industry and also by shifts in the investment structure which reflect the growing importance of technology-intensive branches in industry. (see Table 1).

In addition, relaxation of the government transfer policy (control of foreign direct investments and licenses) which started at the end of the 1970s, has probably contributed heavily to the rapid growth of technology imports into South Korea. In India, recent development has been strongly influenced by one specific factor: Indians (mostly those who do not have Indian citizenship) living outside India (for example, in East African countries) without Indian citizenship, began to make heavy direct investments in India in the early 1980s.

The intensity of technology imports was much greater in South Korea than in India. The foreign direct investment portion of industrial capital investment (average 1976 to 1980) was 2.8 percent in South Korea and 0.9 percent in India. The basic reasons for this discrepancy are probably the different transfer policies (fewer restrictions for foreign investments in South Korea than in India) and the different industrialization strategies (more export-oriented industry in South Korea).

Although technology-intensive industrial sectors like the capital goods industry make only a small contribution to the creation of industrial value, their share of imported technologies is high. This is clearly reflected in the distribution of foreign licenses per industrial branch: Between 1976 and 1980, machine manufacturing (including motor vehicle manufacturing) occupied by far the leading position both in India and South Korea (37 and 38 percent, respectively), followed by the electrical engineering and the chemical industry.

Table 1. Development of Foreign Direct Investment and Licenses in India and South Korea, 1971-1983.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Direct investment per year</u>		<u>Foreign licenses</u>	
	<u>India</u> (mill.Rs)	<u>South Korea</u> (mill.US\$)	<u>India</u> (mill.Rs)	<u>South Korea</u> (mill.US\$)
1971-1975	49.6	103.8	279	71
1976-1980	70.5	102.9	329	220
1981-1983	451.8	200.0	551	-

Source: India: Indian Investment Center, New Delhi.
South Korea: Economic Planning Board, Seoul.

Whereas in India the electrical industry (21 percent) definitely ranked above the chemical industry (11 percent), these two industrial branches were on an equal footing in South Korea (22 percent each). These three industrial branches together had foreign license shares of 69 percent in India and 82 percent in South Korea (see Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of Foreign Licenses in India and South Korea by Industrial Branch, 1976-1980 (average)

<u>Industrial Branch</u>	<u>India (percent)</u>	<u>Korea (percent)</u>
Total Industry	100	100
including:		
Machine manufacturing	37.4	37.7
Electrical engineering	20.9	21.6
Chemical industry	10.8	21.5
Metal industry	4.9	9.8

Source: India: Indian Investment Center, New Delhi.
South Korea: Economic Planning Board, Seoul.

It has been confirmed repeatedly by empirical studies that direct investments into developing countries or licenses granted originate mostly in the desire of industrialized countries to defend or maintain markets (former export markets). The frequency of this phenomenon is connected with the industrialization strategy of import substitution (protectionist trade policy) preferred by many developing countries which strongly distinguishes between import and domestic manufacture. Undoubtedly, a foreign entrepreneur can completely or almost entirely maintain a traditional market in a developing country only by establishing a subsidiary. Any other form of foreign involvement, such as participation in a joint venture or granting of a foreign license, often required by legal limitations (no foreign majority participation), inevitably results in partial loss of the foreign market.

Because the phenomenon of market preservation dominates foreign trade, it can be assumed that direct investments abroad and licenses in a developing country

originate predominantly in those industrialized countries which also have great importance for the developing country as suppliers of goods. In a classification of the originating countries, foreign direct investments and licenses, on the one hand, and importation of goods, on the other, would largely coincide.

Statistics concerning India and South Korea largely demonstrate the following: Industrialized countries that ranked high in importation of goods (in both countries) also held leading positions in foreign direct investments and licenses (see Table 3).

Table 3. Imports (*), Foreign Direct Investment and Licenses by Country of Origin, 1976-1980 (Ranked)

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>India</u>			<u>South Korea</u>		
	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Direct Investments</u>	<u>Foreign Licenses</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Direct Investments</u>	<u>Foreign Licenses</u>
USA	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK	2	2	2	4	4	4
FRG	3	4	3	3	6	3
Japan	4	6	5	1	1	1
France	6	7	6	5	-	5

Source: Various documents
(*) excluding crude oil imports

The major suppliers of goods for India were—in this order (average from 1976 to 1980)—the United States, Great Britain, the FRG, Japan, Canada, and France. In foreign direct investments they each ranked at the same or a nearly identical level.

A similar situation is seen in South Korea. Its most important supplying countries—Japan, the United States, the FRG, Great Britain, and France—were also, in the same order, the major licensors and the major direct investors, except for some slight shifts in ranking.

This correlation may be based on the fact that the profit expectations connected with foreign involvement are different for suppliers and nonsuppliers. They have a tendency to be higher and safer for the supplier, because his products have already been introduced on the local market and frequently have acquired a high degree of acceptance under a brand name.

This may also result from the fact that the local entrepreneur—apart from a wholly owned subsidiary—prefers (as licensee or as partner in a joint venture) cooperation with a supplier because of the higher and safer profit expectations. Result: Both on the supply side and on the demand side (for technology), economy-based preferences may exist in favor of cooperation with former suppliers.

Costs of Technology Transfer

The costs of technology transfer--referring here to the (free) transfer of technology within the framework of a license agreement--can be subdivided into direct and indirect costs. The direct costs consist of license fees, the indirect costs (also called hidden costs) consist of additional acquisition costs for the licensee when he receives overpriced goods or services from the licensor.

The following considerations regarding the amount and trend of license costs (direct costs) refer to South Korea and are based on statistical data of the Economic Planning Board and on the results of a comprehensive investigation by the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology.

The license fees paid by Korea to foreign countries increased sharply between 1972 and 1980, from \$10 million (1972) to roughly \$107 million (1982). This increase was the result of the rapid growth of technology imports (number of license agreements) and also of a structural change during which the technology import shifted increasingly to relatively complex (therefore, relatively expensive) technologies.

Regarding the structure of fees, the following typical characteristics must be emphasized (average of license agreements signed between 1979 and 1982):

--In 45 percent of the license agreements a lump sum fee was agreed upon, in 47 percent an installment fee with a down payment, and in 8 percent an installment fee with no down payment.

--The lump sum fee in 25 percent of the cases was under \$100,000, in 31 percent between \$100,000 and \$500,000, in 18 percent between \$500,000 and \$1 million, and in 26 percent greater than \$1 million.

--The installment fee in 30 percent of the cases totaled 3 percent of sales, in 52 percent of the cases this figure was between 3 and 5 percent, and in 18 percent of the cases the figure was greater than 5 percent.

--Half the license agreements had terms of from 5 to 10 years, 33 percent had a shorter term, while 17 percent had a longer term.

A comparison of the time frames before and after 1979 demonstrates considerable differences in the form of license agreements: The lump sum became increasingly prevalent while the installment fee lost ground. In both types of fee the level rose significantly and the terms became longer.

Essentially, this development is probably due to two factors: loosening of government controls on technology imports and a change in the mix of imported technologies:

--After 1978, South Korea gradually reduced its previously stringent limitations on technology imports, and finally abolished them almost completely. This measure was meant to facilitate access to very modern foreign technologies.

The decline of government limitations has probably reinforced the bargaining position of the licensor and has enabled him to acquire better contract conditions. On the other hand, this strongly diminished the need to hide license fees (for example, by overinvoicing previous services of the licensor). The increase of direct costs is thus, in part, also a transformation of previously hidden costs into visible ones.

--The (relatively) technology-intensive branches of industry, such as electrical engineering, machine and automobile manufacturing, and the chemical industry, have steadily increased their share of technology imports. This shows that the mix of imported technologies has shifted increasingly over the years toward high quality and, therefore, expensive technologies.

Selection of a Technology

With regard to the question of technology selection made by developing countries, the following hypothesis can be deduced from classical theory: Because of the proportion of factors prevailing in developing countries--abundant availability of manpower (low price for labor) and low availability of capital (high price for capital)--technologies with high labor intensity represent the optimal technology for developing countries. Consequently, they import--with rational economic behavior--the labor intensive technologies from industrialized countries.

As has been confirmed by empirical studies, the technologies imported by developing countries (in combination with capital goods) consisted mostly of (relatively) older labor intensive technologies and for the smaller (but still sizable) part of (relatively) modern capital intensive technologies. The tendency toward acquiring modern technologies depended in its intensity on the kind of (imported) capital goods, and on the individual country. A time factor may also be noted. This was also particularly pronounced in the import of machinery (installations) for mining, iron and steel, metal processing, refineries, the petrochemical industry, engine manufacture, and the paper industry--with respect to purchasing countries--in the Far Eastern semi-industrialized countries of South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong. This trend toward modern technologies increased over recent years and was noted especially in South Korea, but is also increasingly evident in countries with a traditionally strong control of technology transfer such as India.(1)

The actual selection of a technology is therefore (at least partially) in contrast to the theory. The deviation is expressed in a bias favoring modern, capital intensive technologies. "To put the question in another way...why is the range of techniques actually used in developed and developing countries so narrow, much narrower than would be expected on the basis of conventional theory, given the international differences in factor endowments?"(2)

The discrepancy between theory and practice of technology selection can be reduced to several factors. Among them, the following are particularly important:(3)

--incomplete information

- limited opportunities of choice
- preferences in favor of modern (capital intensive) technologies
- distortion of selling prices
- different input structures
- different risks
- discontinuity of the isoproduction curve
- economies of scale

It would be impossible to examine all these arguments in detail here. In the following, therefore, only a few which, according to current studies have turned out to be especially important, are discussed.

Limited Opportunities of Choice

This argument describes how in several areas only capital intensive technologies are available or how the still available labor intensive technologies, even under the conditions of a developing country (low labor cost) are inefficient (suboptimal) compared to capital intensive technologies. There is a controversial debate going on in the literature regarding the practical significance of this phenomenon. However, there is wide agreement that in certain areas of manufacture, like the production of chemicals and plastics, crude oil processing, etc. (so-called processing industries), the choices are often very limited and are restricted to a few relatively capital intensive technologies.⁽⁴⁾ That might be the reason that developing countries in the aforementioned areas use modern technologies similar to those used in the industrialized countries.

Final Remarks

Despite rapidly growing industrial R&D, technology imports both in India and South Korea increased considerably during recent years. This development was influenced largely by the fact that the demand for new technologies grew rapidly in India and especially in South Korea, and that the aim of industrial R&D was not so much the replacement of foreign technologies, but rather their adaption and modification.

The growing diversification of the industrial structure (growing importance of technology intensive branches) contributed primarily to the rising demand for high quality technologies. (Stringent) government controls of technology transfer therefore appeared to be more and more an obstacle to technology imports. India and South Korea reacted with a revision of their previous transfer policy, albeit with quite different intensity. Whereas India loosened government control only a little, South Korea, which places much more weight on the creation of export-oriented industries, eliminated it almost completely.

FOOTNOTES

1. D.J. Lecraw, "Choice of Technology in Low-Wage Countries: A Non-Neoclassical Approach," in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS (Department of Economics, Harvard University), 1979, Chapter 4, p 631; J. Pickett, D.J.C. Forsyth, and N.S. McBain, "The Choice of Technology, Economic Efficiency, and Employment in Developing Countries," in WORLD DEVELOPMENT, Vol 2 (1974), No 3, p 47; K.W. Menck and S. Greif, "Technologietransfer in Entwicklungslaender, Rahmenbedingungen, Mechanismen, Probleme," [Technology Transfer in Developing Countries, Infrastructures, Mechanisms, Problems], Munich 1977, p 30.
2. G. Ranis and G. Saxonhouse, "International and Domestic Determinants of Technology Choice by the Less Developed Countries," in B.A. Lucas and St. Freedman, "Technology Choice and Change in Developing Countries: Internal and External Constraints," Dublin 1983, p 9.
3. F. Steward, "Choice of Technology in Developing Countries," in THE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPING STUDIES, Vol 9 (1972), No 1, p 99 ff.; B.A. Lucas and St. Freedman, eds., op. cit., Dublin 1983, passim.
4. G. Ranis and G. Saxonhouse, op. cit., p. 8.

8617/12859

CSO: 3698/M059

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

PREMIER STATES GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS ON APARTHEID

SK210232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 24 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Saturday expressed his government's full support for commitments at the international level to combat racial discrimination and apartheid.

In an address commemorating the "international day for the elimination of racial discrimination," No said, "On the occasion of the international day for the elimination of racial discrimination, the Republic of Korea wishes to associate itself with the international community in an effort to bring all forms of racial discrimination on the globe to an end."

"Any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is not only morally reprehensible and socially unjust but also detrimental to the credibility of the United Nations," he said. "It is regrettable that despite the worldwide struggle against the system of apartheid, the policy of apartheid has yet to be abandoned."

The prime minister continued: "The Korean Government has contributed to the United Nations trust funds and programs for southern African since 1987 [as received] and has been offering, through the United Nations educational and training program for southern Africa, to award scholarships to those who wish to be trained in the Republic of Korea."

"The Korean Government expresses its full solidarity with the international community in the struggle against all forms of racial discrimination and its support for United Nations resolutions which aim at the speedy elimination of apartheid and the eradication of tensions in southern Africa," he added.

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CSO: 4100/147

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

NODONG SINMUN ON UNITY OF PARTY, MASSES

SK171241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 14 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 15 March Special Article: "Unity of the Party and the Masses of People and Independent Chuche of History"]

[Text] The word chuche [main force] is widely known as the resonance of our times. The world of chuche implies the essence of the chuche idea. Therefore, for party members and the working people to deeply grasp and understand the philosophical meaning of the word chuche is of significant importance to firmly establishing their chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has elucidated that when the leader, the party, and the masses of people are united as one, the independent chuche of history is formed.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The leader, the party, and the masses can possess life as the independent chuche of history only when they are united as one.

The elucidation of the independent chuche of history constitutes a classical regulation that has been newly developed by linking the philosophical essence of chuche with the leader. Thanks to this proposition, it has been possible for the chuche of history and the revolution to be understood as the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses; and the principle of chuche, under which the people are firmly united—with the leader as the center—faithfully upholding and following the leadership of the party and the leader, has been clearly elucidated.

This is not only a new scientific and theoretical discovery that correctly tells us what the nucleus of the chuche of history is and what the basic source to form this nucleus is, but also an excellent ideological and theoretical (?achievement) that has greatly contributed to enriching the treasure chest of the chuche idea.

Deeply elucidating and explaining the independent chuche of history is very important in correctly elucidating the inevitability of the development of history and the revolutionary movement and in correctly establishing the theory, strategy, and tactics of the struggle for the revolution.

The chuche idea calls on us to understand that, with the leader as the center, the masses of the people are the independent chuche of history. The masses of the people are firmly united with the leader as the center. They pioneer their destinies independently under the leadership of the party and the leader. Therefore, we can say that the leader, the party, and the masses are a social organic body that shares the same destiny and that the leader is its center. The masses of the people can become the independent chuche that pioneers its destiny independently and creatively only by rallying firmly around the party and the leader under their leadership.

The revolutionary movement is carried out on the strength of unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses. Apart from the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses, we cannot speak of the development of history and the victorious advance of the revolutionary movement.

The unity of the leader, the party, and the masses is the basic source for the development of history and the victory of the revolution. The chuche of history is the masses of the people. However, this does not mean that the masses of the people can play a leading role in automatically creating and pioneering history. Therefore, when we examine and consider the problem of chuche in a social movement, we face the requirement of elucidating the conditions under which the masses of the people become the independent chuche of history.

Cohesion is the basic condition under which the masses of the people become the chuche of history and the revolution. Cohesion makes it possible for all members of society to unanimously think and act toward one goal and, thus, for the masses of people to display their extraordinary revolutionary zeal and boundless creative might. When broken up it becomes an individual grain of sand; when united it becomes a rock. Likewise, there is no more powerful strength than the strength of the masses of the people who are firmly united as one for the revolution.

The masses of the people have always pioneered their destinies with their own efforts and have pushed the wagon wheels of the revolution, holding aloft the banner of cohesion.

All the revolutionary movements recorded in history have been carried out and have won victory only through the united strength of the masses of the people.

Cohesion is an almighty weapon. For the masses of the people, there is no other strength but to unite. Therefore, in the revolutionary movement, the revolution is synonymous with cohesion and cohesion is synonymous with the revolution. Proceeding from this, we can say that cohesion makes the masses of the people the chuche of history and the revolution.

With the elucidation of the proposition of the independent chuche of history, the scientific and theoretical key, which makes it possible to correctly understand the revolution, chuche, and cohesion and to explain the inevitability of the revolutionary movement, has been provided. The elucidation

of the chuche of history and the revolution makes it possible to correctly understand chuche, linking it with the principle of guidance and cohesion of the masses. The proposition of the independent chuche of history involves the principle of guidance and cohesion of the masses.

The masses of people alone cannot become chuche. The masses of people can become the chuche of history and the revolution only when they are linked with guidance.

Meanwhile, guidance means the political leadership that awakens and unites the masses of the people. The masses of the people are the creators of history. However, they can possess the position and play the role as chuche in the development of history and in the revolutionary movement only under the correct guidance of such a political leader as the party.

Uniting the masses of the people is a concrete form of party leadership toward the masses of the people. The course over which the party leads the masses and inculcates and organizes them is precisely the course for which the masses are united.

Uniting the masses of the people is the basic problem the party's political leadership should resolve. Accordingly, the united strength of the masses is precisely the fruition of the party's leadership.

Guidance bears unity and cohesion. Therefore, the chuche of history and the revolution is not the mere masses of the people, but the masses of the people who have been united under the party's leadership. In other words, the chuche of history and the revolution is precisely the united body of the party and the masses of the people.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's new proposition that concerns the independent chuche of history has given the most profound philosophical elucidation of chuche, as it has been linked to the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated. The leader is the center of the revolution of the masses of the people and [passage indistinct] which (?inspires) the people's independence and creativity. The masses of the people can become the genuine chuche, the masters of history, who can independently and creatively pioneer their destinies only by firmly rallying through the party around the leader, the center of cohesion and leadership, organizationally and ideologically.

The party's leadership that makes the masses of the people the chuche of the revolution is in essence the leader's leadership. The party is the political weapon for materializing the leader's ideology and leadership.

The ideological foundation of cohesion is also the revolutionary ideology of the leader. The revolutionary organizations, the stronghold of cohesion, are also provided by the leader.

The party's struggle to realize cohesion is carried out with the leader as the center. The party's leading role in inculcating and organizing the masses of the people is intended to realize the leader's ideology and leadership.

Thus, the party's leadership to make the masses the chuche of history and the revolution comes to the leader's leadership. The leader builds the party and fosters the people to become a powerful existence. The unity and cohesion of the party and the masses are realized by the leader. Thus, the independent chuche of history is formed. Therefore, the nucleus in the chuche of history is precisely the leader. Apart from the leader, we cannot speak of the chuche of history.

Proceeding from this, we can say that the independent chuche of history is the united body of the leader, the party, and the masses. The philosophical profoundness of the proposition of the independent chuche of history is that the proposition has elucidated the inevitability that the revolutionary movement is initiated and developed by the united strength of the leader, the party, and the masses.

The proposition on the independent chuche of history elucidated the philosophical belief that should be possessed by the people engaged in revolution. The might the masses of the people display as the chuche of the revolutionary struggle lies in the leadership of the party and the leader. The leadership of the party and the leader is the life of the masses of the people. The might of the masses of the people is precisely the might of the political leadership of the party and the leader, and the prestige and honor of the masses of the people are the prestige and honor produced by the leading authority of the party and the leader. Therefore, the people attribute their position and role to the leadership of the party and the leader.

The proposition on the independent chuche of history and revolution stresses the invariable ties in which the leader trusts the people as chuche and the people consider the leader as chuche. Therefore, only when the people realize the meaning of the proposition on the independent chuche of history and revolution, can they more firmly possess a revolutionary outlook on the leader as their philosophical belief. This is proven by the fact that today in our country, the party and the leader trust the people as chuche, and the people cherish the principle of the decisive role of the leader as their revolutionary philosophy and seek the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses.

The proposition on the independent chuche of history provides a key to scientific comprehension of the main force that victoriously advances our revolutionary cause. The party members and working people must deeply realize the invincibility and justness of our revolutionary cause to arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary world outlook. In this respect, it is important to scientifically comprehend the victorious progress our revolutionary cause makes according to the law of development of the revolutionary movement.

The revolutionary cause advances and is consummated victoriously by the role of chuche, and the strong chuche of the revolution is a fundamental condition for victory in the revolution. In our country, the independent chuche of history has been established. All people have single-mindedly united around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the struggle to consummate the chuche cause is victoriously accelerated under the leadership of the party and the leader. Without the struggle that all people wage by uniting around the party and the leader, success in socialist construction is unimaginable. The strong unity and cohesion that all people have achieved around the party and the leader are key to victory in our revolution.

The proposition on the independent chuche of history makes party members and working people basically comprehend such inevitability as the victory of our revolution. By so doing, it helps them vigorously struggle for the final consummation of the chuche cause with great confidence, faith, ambition, and optimism.

This proposition constitutes another great feat in enriching the treasury of the chuche idea. The philosophical essence of chuche is important to elucidating the content and system of the chuche idea. The word chuche is a synthesis of the principle and essence of the chuche idea. Thus, it has become the symbol of the chuche idea. Therefore, elucidating chuche properly and profoundly is an important requirement to enriching the ideological and theoretical treasury of the chuche idea.

In the early days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song found the truth of chuche and created the immortal chuche idea by going among the masses of the people. As a result, along with the chuche idea, the word chuche has come to be widely used by our people, and the content and meaning of the word chuche have been enriched along with the development of the chuche idea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his classical work "On the Chuche Idea" and other documents, put forth the question about the chuche of history and gave its profound scientific and theoretical elucidation. The principle that the masses of the people are the chuche of the social movement, and all social movements develop by the active function and role of chuche was elucidated. This was an outstanding feat that provided a fundamental key to scientific and theoretical elucidation of the word chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," newly put forth the question of chuche for the revolutionary movement and put forth a new formulation that the unity of the party and the masses of the people establishes the chuche of revolution.

By the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's profound elucidation of the independent chuche of history, great progress has again been made in the elucidation of the philosophical essence of chuche.

Profoundness of the proposition of the chuche of history and revolution lies in the synthesis of the fundamental principle of the revolutionary movement, the development of revolutionary theory, and the basic propositions of the revolutionary strategy and theory by the word chuche. The essence of the chuche of history and revolution is a comprehensive synthesis of the principle of the leader's decisive role, the principle of the masses' position and role, and the principle of unity between guidance and the masses. Therefore, the essence of chuche gives all the scientific and theoretical answers for the principled problems of the revolutionary struggle--from the question of the people's loyalty to the party and the leader to the question of the formation and consolidation of revolutionary ranks. This makes the chuche revolutionary theory uniformly systematized and developed with the philosophical essence of chuche in the center.

The proposition on the independent chuche of history is also of great significance in practice. This proposition urges party members and working people to realize their unity around the party and the leader as a revolutionary principle and to think and act only according to the principle of unity.

The proposition on the independent chuche of history is a scientific and theoretical foundation that strengthens the might of revolutionary unity and guarantees the leadership of the party and the leader.

The unity and cohesion of the party and the masses are, in their essence, single-minded unity around the leader. As everything in the world exists and develops around its nucleus, a nuclear center is most important to achieving unity and cohesion. The might of unity lies in the uniqueness and firmness of its center.

The proposition on the chuche of history and revolution shows that the single-minded unity of the party members and working people around their leaders is the way to become the independent chuche of history. Therefore, only when all functionaries, party members, and working people deeply realize the philosophical significance of the proposition on chuche, can they firmly unite around the party and the leader and display the might of chuche in the development of history and the revolutionary struggle.

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CSO: 4110/100

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

NODONG SINMUN CARRIES POLITICAL ESSAY 'PEERLESS PATRIOT'

SK200501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Thursday comes out with a political essay captioned "Peerless Patriot."

The August name of General Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot in the thousands of years long history of the Korean people, is an undying popular appellation accorded to the legendary savior of our nation, the great benefactor of national resurrection, the political essay notes, and says:

This undying popular appellation calling our leader the peerless patriot reflects eternal gratitude and reverence for the sole savior of our nation and the sole benefactor of resurrection, who has restored the lost fatherland by waging a legendary patriotic struggle, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation upon himself in the rigorous period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, which was the greatest national misfortunes for our people.

Pointing out that the August name of the peerless patriot Comrade Kim Il-song is a song of eternal gratitude and praise of our people for the great pioneer who has ushered in the great heyday of our nation, the political essay stresses:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great pioneer who has ushered in the great heyday of the nation for the first time in our nation's history spanning thousands of years.

He is, indeed, a great initiator, great creator and great pioneer of the great heyday of our nation, who, with his noble patriotic spirit and indomitable will which no one has ever possessed, has built a "land of education" in this land where ignorance and benightedness had prevailed, laid the solid foundation of an independent national economy with a powerful heavy industry and modern light industry in this land which had no industry, turned this barren land into a "land of irrigation" which reaps a rich harvest year after

year, into a land good to live in where thick green forests and all kinds of fruits thrive and built modern cities and villages on debris where everything was razed to the ground.

The August name of Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot, whom our people always call with boundlessly intimate feelings, is a paean of unbounded gratitude and eternal trust of our people for the great defender of the dignity and happiness of our nation and its posterity, who has devoted his all to our nation not only for its today but also for its future, for the generations to come.

Everything the respected leader has done and is doing for our country and nation, undergoing all sorts of trials and hardships, is for the honor, dignity and happiness of our nation not only in the present generation but also in the future generation.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, indeed, the sole mouthpiece and defender of the destiny of the entire fellow countrymen and the interests of the generations to come and the great lodestar of national reunification.

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CSO: 4100/144

S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DAILY URGES OPPOSITION FORCES TO BETTER SERVE PEOPLE

SK190113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Aftermath of NDP Feud"]

[Text] It is fortunate for the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] to have managed to survive its worst internal crisis since its inauguration a little more than two years ago, strife that put the party on the verge of a breakup.

Had the intraparty schism been left unmanaged to split the party, as was widely feared, the consequence would have been not only disastrous to the opposition forces, but also enormously disturbing to the nation's political world in light of the overwhelming task of the constitutional amendment.

Yet, a breakthrough forged by party president Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam, one of the two "wirepullers" of the party, in a blitz meeting Tuesday can hardly be seen as sufficient to fundamentally heal the feud within the faction-ridden party--all the more so as the two men, though at odds in recent weeks, are essentially long-standing political allies in the eyes of rival factional figures.

For one thing, politicians loyal to Kim Tae-chung, another wirepuller of the party, made public their discontent over the duo's accord, particularly over the failure to scrap Yi's controversial "democratization package," foretelling a prolonged schism in the party.

Setting aside the future, one puzzling question crops up at this stage as to why the party had to suffer through such confusing infighting, which sometimes featured "ruthless" means of pressuring the party president to give up the package.

An explanation may well be that the two Kims, jointly controlling the opposition, attempted to demonstrate their "real power" vis-a-vis the government camp to push through their hardline stance in tackling the constitutional question and other political issues, obscuring the relatively conciliatory role played by the "proxy" party president.

For that matter, the demonstration might have also been addressed to American official quarters, both in Seoul and Washington, who recently expressed their interest in Yi's seven-point formula for democratic reforms, which the Kims had previously rebuffed.

While the Kims' offense was ostensibly aimed at reaffirming the party's commitment to realize a direct presidential election in the face of "deviant" moves by minor intraparty factions, there can be no denying that the feud was related to the party's future leadership.

At any rate, if the Tuesday accord displayed the political resilience of the party, the recent strife underlined the party's vulnerability to factionalism, especially in dealing with such a divisive issue as the constitutional revision.

It is to be noted that the NDP infighting was staged to the dismay of the general public, who have counted on the healthy and productive role of the opposition for the nation's political development.

Accordingly, the opposition politicians are called upon to draw a serious lesson from the feud and renew their resolve to better serve the people through constructive and realistic activities, the need of which is acute for a compromise amendment of the basic law.

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CSO: 4100/147

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KNA

SK240711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2114 GMT 21 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 22 March special article: "An Event That Brought Forth a New Turning Point in Our Country's Anti-Japanese Movement for National Liberation--Marking the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association"]

[Text] Today our people are significantly greeting the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association [KNA]. The KNA was a leading organization of the anti-Japanese developed by Kim Hong-chik--the excellent leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country and an indomitable revolutionary fighter--and has left immortal achievements in the struggle to change the direction of the national liberation movement.

Mr Kim Hong-chik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, deeply discerned the essential weakness of the previous anti-Japanese national liberation movement and blazed a new path of struggle. Mr Kim Hong-chik, who embarked down the revolutionary road in his early days, elucidated the struggle task of organizing a leading guidance organization for the anti-Japanese national liberation movement at the Mangyongdae Conference and the Pongdusan meeting and led the struggle for its realization along the most correct road.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik not only mingled with the broad proletariat class and vigorously waged various forms of massive propaganda activities among them, including political enlightenment activity and patriotic education activity, but also rallied patriotic youths, including awakened workers and farmers, into public organizations such as school kye [a money pooling arrangement], Kwangchon key, and homeland kye. Thus, he firmly established the mass foundation for building anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organizations. At the same time, Mr Kim Hyong-chik constantly conducted indoctrination among enthusiastic anti-Japanese fighters for independence and patriotic youths and students and guided them through practical struggle. Thus, he fostered core elements to build the revolutionary organization.

Mr. Kim Hyong-chik energetically pushed ahead with organizational preparatory work to bring about a revolutionary organization and finally declared to the entire world the formation of the KNA at the historic Pyongyang meeting on 23 March 1917.

The formation of the KNA was the brilliant fruition of the spirit of national independence and energetic revolutionary activities of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who devoted his life and everything only to national liberation and the everlasting happiness of generations to come.

The KNA was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization that was most thoroughgoing with the anti-imperialist position and the position of national independence, the scale and scope of the activities of which were the greatest. It was a key guiding organization in our nation's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

Indeed, the fact that Mr Kim Hong-chik personally formed the KNA was an event that brought forth a new turning point in our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

Thanks to the formation of the KNA, a revolutionary organization capable of realizing correct guidance over the anti-Japanese national liberation movement was brought forth for the first time in our country.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik noted: We should lead the anti-Japanese independence movement, which was carried out dispersively in a unified manner and with clear struggle programs, by forming a powerful underground revolutionary organization at an early date.

Ensuring the leadership of the outstanding leader of a revolutionary movement is the decisive guarantee of victory for the movement. Formation of a powerful revolutionary organization capable of realizing correct leadership over our nation's anti-Japanese national liberation movement in the latter stage of the 1910's emerged as a more important issue. During such a historic period, Mr Kim Hyong-chik formed the KNA, thus opening a path to realize the correct leadership for our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

The KNA was, above all, a genuine revolutionary organization that embodied Mr Kim Hyong-chik's spirit for national independence in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement. The spirit for national independence was a most scientific and progressive idea that illuminated a new path for our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

Only when the spirit of national independence was embodied in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement could the essential weak points in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement be overcome and the path of a new turning point be opened in this movement.

The KNA was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization formed by assuming the spirit of national independence as the guiding ideal. Strategies and policies for struggle put forward by Mr Kim Hyong-chik in various meetings including the Ponghwasan Conference, the Chongsudong Meeting, the Kwanjon Conference, and the Musong Meeting, not to mention of the principles for activities, struggle programs, and the rule of action advanced by the KNA, thoroughly embodied the spirit of national independence.

Since its formation, the KNA persistently carried out various forms of anti-Japanese struggle, including general strikes, demonstrations tenants' struggles' students' strikes, armed activities, and activities to educate advanced ideas, by upholding the banner of national independence and following Mr Kim Hyong-chik's struggle strategy and methods, while expanding organizations and uniting a broad range of the masses.

Thus, our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement could greet a new historic era of gradually advancing along the path indicated by the banner of national independence by clearing out the influence of the nationalist ideology of the bourgeois. Thus, this movement could change direction from the nationalist movement to the communist movement.

Indeed, the KNA was a powerful revolutionary organization that opened the path for the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, assuming the spirit of national independence as the guiding ideal and clearing out the bourgeois nationalist idea, and that organized and mobilized a broad range of the proletariat masses into the anti-Japanese national liberation movement by awakening them with advanced ideas.

The KNA excellently carried out the missions it put forward by constantly expanding its organizations into the broad range of the popular masses and establishing an orderly system. From the time of its formation, the KNA expanded its subordinate organizations throughout the country under the leadership of Mr Kim Hyong-chik and established an orderly system. Thus, problems that arose in the anti-Japanese movement were reported in a timely manner through the KNA and struggle policies put forward by Mr Kim Hyong-chik were conveyed to lower organizations of the KNA.

All non-organizational actions were overcome and the strict discipline for one to act according to the rule of actions was established. The KNA was able to maintain relations with a broad range of the proletariat masses and turn the various forms of dispersive and non-organizational anti-Japanese mass movements, mass political activities, and armed activities into a unified struggle form.

Indeed, the KNA made our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement advance along the new path of its development by embodying the Mr Kim Hyong-chik's spirit of national independence in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement by carrying out all activities according to the orderly organizational system.

Next, the KNA opened the path to achieving national unity by organizationally uniting the workers and peasants after awakening them and by preventing the split of large and small anti-Japanese political and military organizations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: My father made efforts to unite the oppressed and exploited workers and peasants with organizations after indoctrinating and awakening them, mingling with them, and inspiring them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Achieving the unity of the people from all walks of life emerged as a very important issue after the middle part of the 1910's. Mr Kim Hyong-chik was the only outstanding leader who could lead our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement along the most correct path. The KNA was a powerful anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization that upheld Mr Kim Hyong-chik as its outstanding leader.

Thanks to the formation and activities of the KNA, the spirit of national independence and advanced ideologies were more organizationally disseminated among a broad range of the masses, including the workers and peasants. Prompted by the formation of the KNA, the causes of division, antagonism, distrust, and confrontation among the anti-Japanese political and military organizations were revealed and a path was opened for various anti-Japanese organizations to advance to unity and to joint action by considering the national ideal and the anti-Japanese struggle the key issue.

Thus, various forms of anti-Japanese political and military organizations were combined and integrated in each region and reorganized into new anti-Japanese organizations. Accordingly, they were fostered amid practical struggle and organizational training. As a result, not only members of the anti-Japanese military and political organizations, but also many commanding members of these organizations came to sympathize with the advanced ideology, renouncing the old nationalist ideology.

Thus, the formation of the Korean National Association became an important opportunity for providing new anti-Japanese patriotic forces by rallying the proletariat class, including workers and farmers, and gradually converting various forms of anti-Japanese political and military organizations into the components of new anti-Japanese patriotic forces by combining and reorganizing them.

With the formation of the Korean National Association, it became possible for the anti-Japanese national liberation movement to propound a most just struggle platform as it was changed from a nationalist movement to a communist movement.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik said: The purpose of the Korean National Association is to achieve the independence of the country with the Korean people's own strength and to build a genuine civilized country.

The struggle platform is one of the important characteristics that feature the militant nature of a revolutionary organization and its might. It is also one of the basic factors that guarantee the victory of a revolutionary organization. Only when a correct and revolutionary platform is set forth can a revolutionary organization not only successfully organize and mobilize the masses of people for its revolutionary struggle in conformity with its clear goal and scientific strategy and tactics, but also brilliantly perform its mission assigned before the revolution.

Correctly putting forth the struggle platform that our people should firmly grasp and adhere to was important to inspiring the broad masses of the people to participate in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

At that time, there were many organizations organized by nationalists and fighters for national independence. However, all of the organizations failed to put forth their correct struggle platforms. Furthermore, bourgeois nationalists and national reformists asserted that national liberation and independence should be achieved by means of petition, not by means of struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

In the midst of this period, Mr Kim Hyong-chik formed the Korean National Association and clearly elucidated its struggle platform of the Korean National Association elucidated that the pressing task of the Korean National Association was to rally all of the Korean people into one, smash the Japanese imperialists with the Korean people's own strength, and achieve national independence. Thus, a revolutionary organization with a unique national independent struggle platform came to emerge in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

Indeed, the formation of the Korean National Association was an event that opened an epochal opportunity in vigorously advancing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country--which was then suffocating--along a correct road with our nation's own strength.

The banner of national independence Mr Kim Hyong-chik held aloft and the valuable revolutionary achievements he registered in organizing and leading the Korean National Association have been brilliantly embodied in this land by the energetic revolutionary activity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked down the road of the revolution already in his early days and created the immortal *chuche* idea, which occupies the highest and most brilliant position in the ideological history of mankind. He organized and led the Down-With-Imperialism Union and unfolded the proud new history of the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader has achieved the historic cause of national liberation and has successfully achieved the democratic and socialist revolution by rallying our liberated people into a single political force. Thus, he has built a socialist country with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense on this land.

Today, our people, upholding the wise leadership of our party, which is brilliantly inheriting and completing the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary cause, are expediting the complete victory of socialism at an accelerated rate with firm faith in victory and overflowing national pride.

By resolutely defending, inheriting, and developing forever the one and only lineage, the *chuche* lineage, our people will further expedite the complete victory of socialism under the wise leadership of our party, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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CSO: 4110/105

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Yim Chun-chu Attends Seminar

SK240605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0544 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)--A central seminar marking the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association [KNA] (March 23, 1917) organised and led by Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was held at the Grand People's Study House on March 23.

Present at the seminar together with social scientists, teachers of party cadres training institutions and universities and officials in the domain of revolutionary sites were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Read out at the seminar were papers on the subjects "The Formation of the Korean National Association by Kim Hyong-chik, an Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter, Was an Historic Event Which Opened the Road of a New Change in the Development of the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in Our Country," "The Korean National Association Was a Backbone Guiding Organisation of the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in Our Country, Which Organised and Directed the Struggle To Change the Course of the Movement From the National to the Communist Under the Banner of National Independence", "The Korean National Association Was an Anti-Japanese Underground Revolutionary Organisation Which Was Founded and Carried on Its Activity With the [words indistinct] 'Chiwon' (Aim High) as Its Guiding Idea", "The Korean National Association Was a Patriotic and Revolutionary Political Organisation Which Powerfully Propelled the Unity of the Broad Sections of Patriotic Forces Under the Banner of Anti-Japanese Imperialism" and "The Korean National Association Was a Powerful Fighting Organisation Which Roused the Broad Segments of the People to Revolutionary Armed Activities Under the Banner of Proletarian Revolution".

The speakers said that with the formation of the Korean National Association, a powerful revolutionary organisation emerged in our country for the first time to realize the guidance of an outstanding leader in the anti-Japanese

national liberation movement and a most correct fighting programme was proposed for the period of changing the course of the movement from the national to the communist.

They also noted that as a powerful anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organisation which had an outstanding leader in the person of Kim Hyong-chik, the Korean National Association awakened broad proletarian masses including workers and peasants and trained them to be new anti-Japanese patriotic forces and brought about an important change in surmounting the division and antagonism, mistrust and misunderstanding among the anti-Japanese political military organisations, realising their unity and integration and leading them to joint action.

They stressed: The precious revolutionary exploits performed by Kim Hong-chik in the course of organising and directing the Korean National Association have been brilliantly inherited and developed by the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party.

Armed Forces Ministry Hosts Party

SK240548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0537 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a cocktail party on March 23 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association [KNA] organised and directed by Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

Speeches were made there by General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Doyen of the Military Attaches Corps Kiss Rajos Sandor, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy.

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CSO: 4100/149

N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

BRIEFS

LETTER-CARRYING RELAY MARKS KIM'S BIRTHDAY—Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)—The people in all parts of Korea held mass rallies on the threshold of the greatest auspicious holiday of April of the nation and adopted letters of loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and are now sending relay columns to Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution to convey these letters. The letter-carrying relay columns are composed of heroes of the republic, labour heroes, labour innovators, model scientists, men of literature and art, sportsmen, soldiers, public security men, students and school children. As of March 20 letter-carrying relay columns of loyalty of the provinces and the Korean People's Army were running to Pyongyang after leaving different spots including historical revolutionary sites. Working people of all strata, students and school children are warmly receiving them and sending them off in towns and villages. The letter-carrying relay columns will reach Pyongyang on the April holiday after running forcefully through eleven routes. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 21 Mar 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/149

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY LEADERS HONOR MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Greetings to MPR Defense Minister

SK180517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Jin U, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Z. Yondon, minister of defence of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army.

The message said that the Mongolian People's Army in the past has honorably fulfilled its mission to defend the security of the motherland and gains of revolution, smashing all the manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad.

It expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armies of Korea and Mongolia will be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

Mongolian Ambassador Hosts Party

SK190459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)—Mongolian ambassador to Korea Perenlein Urjinkhundevid hosted a cocktail party at his embassy on March 18 on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's army.

Present there on invitation were Colonel General Pak Chong-kuk, Major Generals Kim Tok-hyon and Yi Hong-sun and other officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies here.

Speeches were made there.

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CSO: 4100/144

BODONG SINMUN STRESSES ORGANIZING LABOR LIFE

SK200803 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 18 Mar 87

[BODONG SINMUN 19 March editorial: "Let Us More Solidly Organize Labor Life"]

[Text] Today we are faced with the glorious task of successfully carrying out the gigantic tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan. We should put forward lofty goals according to the demand of the developing realities and should continuously and vigorously accelerate the general march.

One of the important issues in doing so is to correctly organize labor and to further make the labor life of the workers regular.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: State organizations, enterprises, and cooperative organizations of the society should make the labor of the workers regular by properly combining labor, rest, and study; should normalize study; and should properly ensure rest.

Making labor life regular is of great significance in correctly managing and operating the socialist economy. Only when labor life is regular, can waste in labor be prevented and the superiority of the socialist system of our country by constantly enhancing labor productivity be fully displayed.

The socialist society is a society based on collectivism in which all workers jointly work and live. In order for many people to collectively work and live, they should have a certain norm of action and should thoroughly observe it.

Making labor life regular is to thoroughly organize the labor life of all workers so that they live their labor life in accordance with the demand of laws, norms, and regulations. Only when labor life is made regular, can the workers' labor become a more creative one, can study be normalized, and can rest be properly guaranteed. When this is realized, production will be properly made, and the workers will enjoy a more cultural life.

Today we are carrying out the rewarding struggle of implementing the gigantic tasks in the new prospective plan elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech. What is needed more in all places is labor. If plants and enterprises, not to mention major construction sites, fully utilize labor time by further making labor life regular, more works with the

existing labor power can be accomplished and the amount of production [saengsanaek] per employee can be significantly increased.

Deeply realizing the significance and importance of the work of making labor life regular, all functionaries and workers should properly organize labor life under the slogan "One for all and all for one" and should effect a greater upsurge in the socialist economic construction by thoroughly observing the rule and regulations concerning labor.

Fostering the communist attitude toward labor among the workers by strengthening the political and ideological work is a decisive guarantee for regularizing labor life and in particular, for making one voluntarily observe labor regulations.

The basic factor in all works is the work with men. When we establish a correct outlook and position toward labor among all workers by strengthening the ideological indoctrination work, the workers will sincerely participate in labor, will voluntarily observe the regulations and order of labor, and will tenaciously strive to create more material wealth during the labor time of 8 hours.

Realizing that everything is decided on by the ideological awareness of men, party organizations and functionaries of all domains and all units should strengthen the ideological indoctrination work among the workers and encourage them to highly display the attitude worthy of masters in labor and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The important political work that the party organizations and functionaries should carry out is to constantly explain the socialist constitution, the socialist labor law, and in particular, labor rules and regulations to the masses and to inspire them to implement such laws and regulations.

Only when this work is properly carried out, can we make all workers realize what their rights and duties are in labor life and make them work and live in accordance with the demands of laws and state regulations.

The socialist rules and regulations of labor are a standard for making labor life regular.

These rules and regulations extensively provide all requirements which arise in making labor life regular, including ordering the daily work schedule, organizing labor life in a moderate manner, establishing the time for going to and from work and the time to change work teams, and establishing a discipline for utilizing work hours and an order for receiving and assigning labor forces at plants, enterprises, labor organs, and other cooperative organizations.

All party organizations and functionaries should continuously explain and inculcate among party members and the working people the labor rules and regulations which embody principled requirements to be observed in labor life.

Thus, all party organizations and functionaries should see to it that all party members and the working people familiarize themselves with the demands of the labor rules and regulations and work and live in accordance with these rules and regulations. Along with this, plants and enterprises should properly make daily work schedules based on their labor rules and regulations and should see to it that the working people voluntarily and strictly abide by their daily work schedules and the time for going to and from work.

Thoroughly abiding by the discipline for utilizing work hours is very important in establishing the order of labor life in conformity with the demands of labor rules and regulations. Only when a discipline for utilizing work hours is thoroughly established, can the work people faithfully participate in their collective labor and fully utilize their work hours and, thus, can they enhance their labor productivity.

Plants and enterprises should more thoroughly establish a discipline for utilizing work hours so that every worker can most effectively and fully utilize the 8 work hours established by the law. In particular, by astutely carrying out economic organizational work, including labor organization, the supply of materials, and logistic support, plants and enterprises should see to it that the working people fully utilize the 8 work hours and secure their production efficiency to the maximum during their work hours.

Faithfully working 8 hours is a sacred duty of the people and their social obligation. Only when they fully utilize the 8 work hours can production be smoothly carried out and their responsibility and duties assigned before the party and the revolution be smoothly performed.

All working people should actively make efforts to voluntarily abide by the 8-hour work system.

Thoroughly implementing the socialist distribution principle is an important guarantee for making labor life regular and for strengthening the socialist labor discipline. Distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor is a demand of the socialist economic principle. Distribution according to labor is a mighty means to enhance the production will of the working people and their technological and skill level and to enhance their production capability.

Economic organs, enterprises, and public cooperative organizations should not only constantly enhance the political and ideological awareness of the working people, but should also thoroughly carry out distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor.

By faithfully participating in labor according to the demands of the socialist labor law and labor rules and regulations and by thoroughly abiding by the established labor discipline and order, all party members and the working people should more properly carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks.

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CSO: 4110/105

DAILY STRESSES PRIMACY OF AGRICULTURE

SK221222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 20 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 21 March special article: "The Policy of Giving Priority to Agriculture Is the Consistent Policy Maintained by Our Party"]

[Text] Constantly improving the people's living is the supreme principle of our party's activity. Only when the people's living is improved can overall socialist construction be properly carried out and, thus, the superiority of the socialist system of our country be fully demonstrated.

In order to improve the people's living, we should first of all farm properly. To farm properly, we should firmly grasp our party's policy of giving priority to farming and thoroughly implement it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: During the past period, our party set forth the policy of giving priority to farming in order to increase agricultural production and always concentrated deep interest in this.

The major content of the policy of giving priority to farming is that defining the production of food grain crops as an important and preferential task in socialist and communist construction, all sectors of the national economy should concentrate efforts on developing agriculture. Therefore, the policy of giving priority to farming demands that the entire party, the entire country, and all the people pay preferential interest to farming and serve everything for developing agriculture.

Our party's policy of giving priority to farming is a wise policy proceeding from the important position of agriculture in the economic development of the country.

Agriculture, together with industry, is one of the two major sectors of the national economy. Agriculture guarantees food for the people and supplies raw materials to the light industrial sector. Without the development of agriculture, the food problem of the people cannot be resolved, nor can the industrial sector be developed, nor, consequently, can socialist and communist construction be achieved.

Agriculture has great significance and plays a great role in developing the national economy. The important position of agriculture in the country's economic development is, above all, closely related to the great significance and role of agriculture in the people's living.

The socialist and communist society is a society which is developed with the basic purpose of improving the people's material and cultural life. The dignity and rewarding value of the people living in a socialist society rest with enjoying an affluent and civilized material and cultural life along with complete social and political equality.

In order for the people to enjoy an affluent material and cultural life, the food, clothing, and housing problems should be resolved. The most important and urgent problem of these problems is the food problem. What is most urgent in the material life is the food problem. The basic factor in resolving food is to obtain rice.

Our goal is to build communism. In order to build communism, not only should the food problem be resolved by developing agriculture, but also the communistic principle, under which individuals work according to their abilities and are supplied according to their demands, should be realized.

Producing rice is a goal that should be preferentially attained in building socialism and communism. Only when the people have a hearty meal by producing enough rice can we successfully build socialism and communism. Favorable public sentiment comes from the rice chest. Likewise, when food is abundant and ample through a bumper harvest in agriculture the state of the people's consciousness becomes better, everything goes smoothly, and, at the same time, the people work harder to strengthen the country's might, realizing the genuine superiority of the socialist system through their practical lives. This precisely means that increasing rice production by concentrating efforts on agriculture is not a work related to the rural economy sector only but a very important work related to socialist and communist construction and that, therefore, all sectors of the national economy should pay particular interest and attention to farm work and give highest priority to it.

Advancing the slogan "Rice is socialism" at the early stage of socialist construction, our party has vigorously struggled to implement this slogan. With the thorough implementation of the policy of giving priority to farming in the past, grain production has been drastically increased and thus, the question of food brilliantly resolved.

The slogan, "Rice is socialism" has been brilliantly achieved and the justness and vitality of this slogan have been more clearly shown with the thorough implementation of the policy of giving priority to farming.

Today, the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people are continuously implementing the policy of giving priority to farming, firmly grasping this policy under the slogan, "Rice is socialism."

Our party's policy of giving priority to farming was advanced by correctly considering the actual conditions under which agriculture was equipped with modern technology and agricultural development was achieved amid the constant productive linkage with industry.

Following the party opened by the productive relations of socialism, technological reform has been expedited in the farms of our country and agricultural productivity is rapidly developing on the basis of modern science and technology. At the same time, the material and technological foundation of the rural economy has been drastically strengthened under the powerful support of industry along the path indicated by the socialist rural thesis.

Unlike in the past, agricultural labor is being replaced by mechanical facilities including tractors to a great extent and most agricultural works are being pushed ahead by means of machines, electricity, and chemistry. Thus, agriculture production is being turned into a modern technological process.

This shows that a new change is taking place in the factors that develop agriculture. In other words, the factors that develop agriculture exist not only within the agricultural sector but also in the development of industry. In particular, under the circumstance in which arable land is limited and the introduction of machines and chemistry into the rural economy should be further accelerated industrial support is still necessary today.

In addition, the reality in which the material and technological foundation should be further strengthened by continuously investing in this sector demands that the party's policy of giving priority to farming be continuously implemented.

Only when active industrial support is made and modern agricultural instruments, chemical means, and farming materials are timely produced and supplied to the farms while such farms are concentrating all their strength on farming, can we accelerate the rural technological revolution and drastically increase grain production by farming in scientific and technological manner in accordance with the demand of the Chinese agricultural method.

Only when we continuously direct our strength to agricultural development under the active support from the industrial sector, can we constantly strengthen the material and technological foundation of the rural economy by accelerating the remaking of nature and the agricultural technological revolution and always have a safe and abundant harvest even under unfavorable weather conditions, such as floods, drought and cold-weather damage.

Firmly grasping and thoroughly implementing the policy of giving priority to farming are regarded as an important factor because these are related to the characteristic nature of agricultural production calling for timely and qualitative implementation of all farm works.

Unlike industry, agriculture falls within the demand of time. All farming works have their own season and, therefore, if they miss their season even by

a day, production will be hindered. Plants can carry out the supplementary work for what they could not finish yesterday either today or tomorrow. However, agriculture cannot implement any supplementary work if it misses its season.

This demands that all strength be concentrated on farming, that priority be ensured, and that all farming works be carried out in a timely manner by mobilizing the strength of the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people.

Under circumstances in which the material and technological foundation of the rural economy has not reached the stage of industrialization and unseasonable weather persists due to the influence of the cold front, farming work cannot be smoothly carried out merely by the strength of the farms themselves.

By closely linking the powerful material, technological, and labor support from the state with the lofty awareness of functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector worthy of masters, our party saw to it that farming was carried out in a timely and qualitative manner in accordance with the demand of the *chuche* agricultural method and constantly increased grain production even amid persistent unfavorable weather conditions.

Thus, we attained self-sufficiency in food with limited arable land and glorified the era of the Workers' Party. All this clearly proves the justness and vitality of our party's agricultural policy and the policy of giving priority to farming.

Thoroughly implementing our party's policy of giving priority to farming is an issue of particular significance today. We are faced with an important task of attaining the target of grain production put forward by the Sixth Party Congress. The work of attaining the target of grain production put forward by the party in our country where arable land is limited is not simple.

In order to attain the target of grain production put forward by the Sixth Party Congress, we should drastically increase the areas of arable land by carrying out land reclamation and the work to discover new land while effectively using the existing arable land. To do so, we need a large quantity of modern mechanical facilities, materials, funds, and labor. This demands more investment in the rural economic sector than ever before.

Only when the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people concentrate their strength on farming with preferential interest, can the rural technological revolution be accelerated, the areas of arable land be expanded, and agricultural production be constantly increased by thoroughly implementing the *chuche* agricultural method. By so doing, the party's demand for attaining the goal of grain production first of all in socialist and communist construction can be met. Thus, we can upgrade the level of turning the cooperative possession into social possession and expedite the classless society--the society with complete victory--by rapidly resolving the question concerning possession.

Today we have a mighty and powerful industry. If we firmly grasp and thoroughly implement the party's policy of giving priority to farming under circumstances in which we have the foundation and experiences to decisively increase investment in agriculture and to concentrate strength on agriculture, we can more excellently carry out land reclamation and the work of discovering new land. Thus, we can completely resolve the question of food for the people by drastically increasing grain production in a short period of time.

Organizations of the party and workers as well as functionaries and workers of the state economic organizations and of the rural economic sector should deeply understand the revolutionary essence and demand of the party's policy of giving priority to farming and should display the lofty sense of responsibility and dedication in the struggle to implement this policy.

Functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector, in particular, should frugally and tenaciously carry out all farming work in accordance with the demand of the chuche agricultural method by upholding the party's slogan "The cultivated field in the farm is my field."

At the same time, functionaries and workers in the state economic organizations should resolve with priority the problems arising in laying the material and technological foundation for the rural economy by directing preferential interest to farming.

The relevant sectors and units should smoothly produce and guarantee modern agricultural machines including tractors, trucks, and rice transplanting machines and their parts as well as chemical fertilizers and fuel.

Today sowing is briskly carried out on farms. Accordingly, the farms demand that agricultural materials and materials be timely guaranteed. The state economic organizations and relevant sectors and units should mark this significant year as a most glorious year in the history of our nation by thoroughly implementing the party's demand to serve everything for farming.

/6662

CSO: 4110/105

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCE MAKES HEADWAY IN WATERWAY PROJECT

SK200439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 MT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--A 120 kilometre waterway project is making brisk headway in North Pyongan Province situated in the northwestern part of Korea.

It is a project to utilize a huge amount of water coming from the Taechon power stations and feed more than 110,000 hectares of tideland now under reclamation.

The province set itself the goal of finishing this project by next year and is hastening a waterway structure project on a full scale.

When this waterway project is finished, the tideland now under reclamation will speedily be turned into arable land and one more big granary will appear.

The 120 kilometre waterway will make it possible to form a loop of irrigation channels with all other irrigation systems including the Amokgang irrigation in North Pyongan Province and to more fully solve the problem of transport in the province.

It will also provide industrial water for reclaimed tideland villages and further beautify the scenery of this area.

/8309

CSO: 4100/144

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN URGES INCREASE IN STEEL PRODUCTION

SK161138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 13 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 14 March Editorial: "Let Us Concentrate all Energies on Steel Production"]

[Text] One of most important tasks assigned today is for the entire party and country and all the people to concentrate their energies on epochally increasing steel production and implementing the steel production task assigned by the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught the following: Successfully producing and supplying steel is an urgent demand in the development of the people's economy.

Steel is an important material widely used in all sectors and fields, including those of industry, agriculture, transportation, and construction. When steel materials are sufficient, it is possible to manufacture the products of heavy industry, such as vehicles, tractors, electric generators, freightcars, or machine tools; to accelerate mechanization of the rural economy; and to develop light industry. When steel materials are sufficiently produced, it is possible to develop the overall people's economy and to consolidate the country's economic might by further constructing plants.

Since steel production holds a very important position in further developing the overall people's economy and promoting the people's standard of living, our party has constantly concentrated its mighty energies on developing the steel industry such that the potential of our country for producing steel has become mightier. However, we must never be satisfied with this.

Today, the entire country is surging with the struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan. If we are to successfully implement the huge-scale new prospective plan that foresees a high growth in production, we should develop science and technology, decisively enlarge production capability in key industries, and accelerate the construction of major plants.

To successfully carry out this enormous work, it is most of all necessary to increase steel production. Only then is it possible to further increase production of machine equipment and actively accelerate construction of such major plants as the Sunchon vinylon complex and the Taechon power station.

The work of remodeling worn and obsolete equipment in all sectors of the people's economy into modern equipment; introducing mechanization, automation, robots, and electronic computers into the production process; and increasing production of people's consumer goods is vitally influenced by steel production.

In this context, our party has recently put forth a goal for steel production that should be immediately attained and has demanded that everything assume a posture to attain this goal.

Functionaries and workers in the metal industry and in the units and sectors connected with it should more daringly wage the struggle to overfulfill targets for steel production after deeply bearing in mind the party's demand for increasing steel production.

The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's policy is a revolutionary spirit that all our party members and workers should possess and a struggle spirit that the workers and functionaries in the metal industry should more highly demonstrate in implementing the steel production task assigned by the party.

Workers and functionaries in the metal industry should organize and carry out work with a firm attitude and standpoint toward unconditionally attaining the militant goal presented by the party at any cost and surely fulfill steel production targets monthly by thoroughly mobilizing wisdom, creativity, and inner reserves.

Of course, the militant task assigned to the metal industry is very overwhelming and enormous, and there may be difficulties and barriers over the course of implementing this task. However, if all party members and functionaries in the metal industry join their wisdom and efforts with the spirit of overcoming a barrier and of crossing a burning river and walking on a muddy road, they can gloriously implement the task for steel production.

All workers and functionaries in the metal industry should make the eighties shine by successfully implementing the assigned tasks by daringly effecting renovation in technology and mobilizing inner reserves with the courage and fighting spirit with which during the postwar period the heroic working-class in Kangson planned 120,000-ton steel billets with blooming mills of 60,000-ton production capacity by upholding the party's militant appeal and highly demonstrating a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

The functionaries in this sector should go down to the iron and steel works, concretely check the true state of affairs, and actively solve pending problems according to the condition in which material and technological basis of the metal industry has been strengthened and the enthusiasm of the steel producers has increased remarkably and normalize steel production at a high level by organizing economic guidance and management for enterprises according to the demand of Taean work system and especially by intensifying supply work.

With an attitude befitting the masters of the revolution party members and functionaries in all metal plants should fix and repair equipment in timely manner and thoroughly abide by technical specifications and standard manufactory procedures in using them.

It is very important to promote the role of related sectors and units in brilliantly implementing the task of steel production. If the related sectors effect renovation so that the work of supplying raw materials, other materials, and equipment in a timely manner to iron and steel works is successfully carried out, it is possible to normalize steel production at a higher level and constantly increase its production.

Functionaries and workers in all sectors and units of the people's economy should give first priority to producing and guaranteeing related raw materials, other materials, and equipment by upholding the party's demand that they concentrate all their energies on steel production.

A major problem that arises from this is giving first priority to guaranteeing iron ore. This is an important guarantee to implement the steel production task assigned by the party in successfully guaranteeing iron ore.

All iron mines should further increase production by operating the existing machinery at full capacity.

In producing iron and steel, the task assigned to the Musan coal mining complex is very heavy. The Musan coal mining complex should always guarantee a full load and full operation for equipment by utilizing every possible means and methods and preparing organizations for the endeavor and management of equipment and technology according to the Taean system. Especially, enterprises should decisively increase the utilization rate of large vehicles by successfully fixing and repairing them in close association with related sectors.

All sectors and units of the people's economy, and especially sectors related to the metal industry, should produce in a timely manner and supply before everything else related raw materials, other materials, and cooperative products from a standpoint that the work of guaranteeing raw materials, other materials, and equipment for iron and steel plants is not work in the interest of others, but joint work in the interest of one's own sector and unit and the improvement of the entire people's economy and the people's standard of living. Especially, they should give top priority to supplying such important raw materials and other materials, such as coal and crude oil, which are essential to steel production.

Various sectors in the people's economy, including the machine industry, should more successfully solve the scientific and technological problems that arise from strengthening independent and chuche-based characteristics of the metal industry by perfectly dealing with the partial production procedure, which is not completed, in introducing new methods for iron production; by normalizing steel production at a high level; by remodeling worn and obsolete machinery into new equipment; and by introducing mechanization, automation, robots, and electronic computers into production procedure.

The raw materials, other materials, and equipment necessary for steel production are enormous enough in quantity and if they [are] not supplied to iron and steel plants in a timely manner, it is impossible to normalize steel production.

By widely organizing concentrated transportation, the railway transportation sector should further thoroughly organize cargo transport before everything else for such cargos needed for steel production as refined irons and coal which are piled at coal mines and other mines.

Successfully supplying stripping to iron and steel works is an important guarantee in epochally increasing steel production and a most vigorous aid to iron plants at the present time.

Party systems in all sectors and units should continuously and thoroughly implement the party's demand that gathering stripping be planned and carried out as an all-out mass movement. Therefore, they should daringly abolish the machinery that cannot be used at plants and enterprises and worn-out machinery and send this equipment to the metal plants.

Party systems in all sectors of the people's economy, especially related provincial party committees, should take a bold leap in steel production by having party members and functionaries pay gradual attention to the demand for steel production every day and concentrate their energy on this demand after preparing the organizational political work designed to organize and mobilize them into implementing the steel production task.

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CSO: 4110/100

YONGGANG-SINHUNG RAILROAD OPENS

SK171131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] At a time when all the people throughout the country are bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of the socialist construction while possessing sentiments of admiration for dear Comrade Kim Il-song with the greatest felicitous national holiday near at hand, construction of a railway between the Yonggang and Sinhung railway stations was completed and put into operation.

The WPK Central Committee has sent a message of thanks to the builders and volunteers who have performed the labor feat of building the railway between the Yonggang and Sinhung railway stations.

The message pointed out that it extends thanks to the railway builders of the General Bureau of Eastern Railway and the Hamhung Railway Construction Station and the volunteers in South Hamgyong Province—builders and volunteers who, by successfully completing a railroad between the Yonggang and Sinhung railway stations, have contributed to implementing our party's policy designed to further consolidate the material and technological base of the railway and complete the railway network of the country.

The message of thanks noted that by effecting massive renovation, the builders and volunteers who launched the railroad between the Yonggang and Sinhung railway stations by upholding the party's call have succeeded in attaining the achievement of completing construction of the railroad, which is as long as tens of kilometers, over a period of approximately half a year.

The message of thanks also noted that the builders and volunteers have successfully carried out the foundation work, the work of building bridges, and the work of building structures for this railroad in cooperation with one another by highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous fighting.

The message of thanks continuously stated that it highly evaluates the labor feat of the railway builders and volunteers who have completed construction of the railroad between the Yonggang and Sinhung railroad stations by displaying constant loyalty to the party and the leader and massive heroism.

The message of thanks added: Saying that the glorious duty to further firmly complete the railway of the country by thoroughly implementing the programmatic task assigned in the historic policy speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the first session of the eighth SPA is imposed on the railway builders, it expressed the firm belief that they would successfully implement the revolutionary tasks assigned to them and reward with loyalty the party's faith in and expectation of them by upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and by continuously effecting renovation and advancing.

An opening ceremony for the railroad between the Yonggang and Sinhung railway stations was held at the Yonggang railway station yesterday.

Participating in this ceremony were Yi Kil-song, chairman of the Transportation Committee; Kim Tae-chong, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee; (Cho Song-kun), vice chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned, together with the builders and volunteers of the railway.

At the opening ceremony, delivered with enthusiastic applause from the participants, was the message of thanks by the WPK Central Committee to the builders and volunteers who have performed the labor feat of building the railroad between the Yonggang and Sinhung railroad stations.

After this, Yi Ik-sun, general director of the Eastern Railway Bureau made a report in connection with the opening of the wide railroad.

The speaker stated that the Yonggang-Sinhung railway line dedicated today was built according to the plan of the great leader and our party. He noted the task the respected and beloved leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forth to finish the construction project over a short period of time, and their wise leadership exercised in leading the struggle for its accomplishment.

He said: Transportation workers of the Eastern General Railway Bureau, construction workers of the Hamhung Railway Construction Unit, and their supporters, by upholding the great leader's teaching and the party's intentions, finished the heavy-duty track-laying work and the gravel-pressing work more than a month ahead of schedule. They finished the base-building work of thousands of cubic meters, the expansion of feeder line, the construction of cargo relay stations, the construction of railway bridges, and other huge construction tasks in a lightening manner in the way the Sohae Lockgate was built. Thus, they have made it possible to usher in the happy national holiday in April more meaningfully.

He stressed that completion of the Yonggang-Sinhung railway construction would make it possible to further enhance the railway transport capacities and further improve the people's standard of living in this area.

He stated that, reflecting the unanimous loyalty of those present at the opening ceremony, he extends the greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who head our people along the single road of victory and honor and happiness and prosperity, and bestows great love and consideration on them.

The speaker noted that railway construction workers must further accelerate the construction of new railway lines to brilliantly accomplish the tasks put forth in the WPK Central Committee letter of appreciation.

He noted that the railway construction workers, by finishing the railway construction projects of the new long-range plan ahead of the schedule, must actively contribute to achieving the chucheization and modernization of the railways of the country at an early date.

He stressed that, to this end, the railway construction workers must arm themselves with the chuche idea of our party and display lofty revolutionary spirit in the struggle to implement the party's railway construction policy.

At the opening ceremony, a letter of pledge to the WPK Central Committee was adopted.

The red ribbon hung at the front of the locomotive was then cut and the train left the Yonggang Station for the Sinhung Station.

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CSO: 4110/100

BRIEFS

SUCSESSES IN FISHERIES--Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--Workers in the domain of fisheries are significantly greeting day of fishermen (March 22) their red-letter day, with big successes in fishing. According to data available at the fisheries commission, these days they boosted fish catch 1.2 times and production of marine plants 1.5 times and shellfish 1.2 times as against the like period of last year. Fishermen across the country fulfilled their herring catch plan for the first quarter 3.2 times as of March 19. Many general bureaus and administrations under the commission fulfilled the first quarter production plan for aquatic products. The North Hamgyong Provincial General Bureau of Fisheries fulfilled the plan at 108.8 percent, the South Hamgyong Provincial General Bureau of Fisheries at 102 percent and the Kangwon Provincial Administration of Fisheries at 101.3 percent. Provincial committees of fisheries in the East Sea areas finished their first quarter aquatic production plan. Successes are also reported in the processing of marine products. The fish refrigeration and dry [words indistinct] respectively rose 1.2 times and pickling 1.3 times and other processing 1.5 times compared with the same period of last year, taking the fisheries commission as a whole. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Mar 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/149

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY FESTIVAL HELD

SK190445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--A science and technology festival is now under way at the organisations of the Korean General Federation of Science and Technology of all levels.

Working people of broad strata including scientists, technicians, workers and peasants, and collegians are participating in the festival, in hearty response to the intention of the party to wage the technical innovation movement as a mass movement.

It is being held in the form of scientific and technological symposium, technical innovation prize contests and technical innovation exhibition.

According to the main principle of the festival, they are to participate in it with new scientific and technological results recorded in increasing the nation's resources of raw materials, fuel and power and in producing and saving them and those registered in chuche-orientation, modernization and scientisation in different domains of the national economy.

They will also lay before the festival research successes in broad fields such as scientific and technological results in increasing the variety of industrial products and improving their quality, in breeding and improving strains in agriculture and stock-breeding and increasing their production, and in exploring and developing basic sciences and latest sciences.

The festival has already taken place at industrial establishments and cities, counties and provinces. Treatises, experiences, technical innovation proposals and exhibits highly appraised at the provincial science and technology festivals will be presented to the central festival.

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CSO: 4100/144

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMINAR ON MEDICAL SCIENCE HELD IN PYONGYANG

SK201517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1903 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--A national seminar on medical science was held at the Grand People's Study House over March 17-19.

Read out at the seminar were papers titled "The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Original Idea of Introducing the Universal Free Medical Treatment and Its Great Vitality", "The Validity of Our Party's Policy of Developing Chuche-based Medical Science and Its Great Vitality", "The Chuche-based Prophylactic Policy Advanced by the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Its Great Vitality" and "Our Party's Policy of Properly Combining Traditional Korean Medicine With Modern Medicine and Its Great Vitality".

Published at the seminar were many papers explaining successes made by research groups to protect the health of people, prevent diseases and ensure the people's longevity, upholding our party's public health policy.

The participants highly estimated papers which introduced successes made in the researches to prevent the diseases of the heart blood vessel system and cancers, put the traditional Korean medicine on a scientific basis and properly combine the traditional Korean medicine with modern medicine and set forth ways to thoroughly prevent pollution and provide the working people with more safe hygienic environment in their work.

The attention of the attendants was drawn to papers introducing successes in the researches to multiply the assortment of medicines and medical appliances by such means which conforms to the specific conditions of our country by using raw materials abundant in our country and raise their quality and new successes made in basic medicine and medical biology.

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CS0: 4100/149

N. KOREA/SOCIAL ISSUES

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE FOR AGITATION TEAMS

SK240100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, gave guidance to the art agitation work of each provincial art agitation team and art film workers.

He was accompanied by Comrades Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, and Kang Song-san, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Chon Pyong-ho, alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Kwan-hui, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and responsible functionaries of the party Central Committee and the cultural and art field.

On the basis of his grasp of the present status of the art agitation activities of the provincial art agitation teams and film workers, Comrade Kim Chong-il saw the art works prepared by them.

Provincial art agitation teams staged such highly appealing and touching works as the agitation chorus "According to the Party's Directives," the short drama "The Work Style of the Pit" and "The Good Job," the solo and group chorus "The Field of the Farm Is Mine," the dance "The Radioman and Ladies," and the dialogue poem "The Great Pluck." Film workers staged the comedy "Those Who Met in Sunchon," which realistically shows the traditional laudable custom of army-people unity.

The performers showed well the justness and vitality of the party's policy on actively conducting economic agitation designed to arouse the party members and workers into upsurges in production through revolutionary and militant art propaganda.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction over the fact that artists are conducting well art propaganda activities in conformity with the intentions of the party and highly appraised their success.

After appreciating the performances of provincial art agitation teams and film workers, Comrade Kim Chong-il assigned important tasks arising in more vigorously conducting art propaganda and economic agitation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il noted: It is very good for the provincial art agitation teams, one of the mighty means of our party's ideological work, to conduct vivid art propaganda and economic agitation with realistic problems, which are of great significance in terms of indoctrination. The might and vitality of the art agitation teams have already been confirmed through practice.

Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed: Because the role of the art agitation teams in indoctrinating the party members and workers in a communist manner and powerfully encouraging and arousing the masses to implement the party's policies is very great, they should continue to broadly conduct art agitation activities in plants and rural villages as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

Saying that the writers and artists should create more works vividly reflecting life in order to conduct fresh art propaganda that can contribute to the ideological indoctrination of the workers and peasants, Comrade Kim Chong-il presented concrete tasks to this end.

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CSO: 4110/105

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS USSR-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK220304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Text] A soiree was held in Moscow on 17 March on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union. On display at the site of the soiree was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev together, taken during the former's goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in October of last year and photographs of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that showed their external activities to develop the friendly relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Proday-voda, deputy minister of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the Soviet Union and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, spoke at the soiree. He first noted that cooperation between the two countries have been continuously expanded and developed in the economic and cultural fields since the signing of the agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea. Touching on the subject of the reunification of Korea, he stressed that the Soviet Union fully supports the DPRK peace proposal for easing the dangerous state of tension that prevails on the Korean peninsula, for creating an advantageous atmosphere to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea, and, in particular, the proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

He noted that Soviet social circles resolutely denounce the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise being conducted in South Korea as an act that destroys security on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian and Pacific region and threatens the DPRK and other peace-loving countries and overall peace.

Also speaking at the soiree was Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The participants in the soiree saw a documentary film of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's goodwill visit to the Soviet Union last year and our country's documentary film concerning the development of the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship. The soiree proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4110/105

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

SK230601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a letter of thanks on March 19 from Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, who had paid a state visit to Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had made all arrangements so satisfactorily that my visit this time could be a pleasant and successful one, the letter says.

Noting that he could see part of the great socio-economic and technical successes gained in Korea under the great leadership of President Kim Il-song, the letter says:

Now I consider that Tanzania has a lot of things to learn from Korea's great experience, experience attained particularly in agriculture.

So I was pleased when your government expressed at the talks held by us the intention to continue giving assistance to our efforts to increase agricultural production for self-sufficiency in food.

I express deep thanks particularly for the commitment you gave to continue giving assistance so that the Korea-Tanzania agricultural joint venture company which was recently founded may carry on its work with success.

Tanzania attaches great importance to irrigation projects.

Our similar stands towards a number of international issues were expressed in the course of the talks.

We are both standing on the same road of struggle against imperialism, racism and colonialism.

Hence, our two countries agreed to continue supporting the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle for justice.

We will struggle in future, too, with close ties for peace and prosperity of all mankind.

I take this opportunity of reiterating my invitation asking you to visit our country in a most opportune period.

I also pay highest regards to you, with most heartfelt congratulations, on your 75th birthday.

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CSO: 4100/149

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

PYONGYANG YOUTHS MEET ON WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK170529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 17 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA)—Youth and students in Pyongyang held a meeting on March 16 at which they appealed to the youth and students throughout the country to perform remarkable feats in labour in the preparatory work for the 13th world festival of youth and students.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said that the world festival of youth and students to be held in our country will be an important milestone in firmly uniting the world progressive youth and students under the banner of chajusong and further developing in depth the world youth and student movement to suit the demand of the era and developing revolution.

Saying that to powerfully accelerate the preparations for the 13th world festival of youth and students is an honorable and important work for our youth and students and people, they stressed that the Korean youth and students boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader should turn out as one in this work and fully display their revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible strength.

An appeal to the youth and students across the country was adopted at the meeting. It said the construction of the objects for the festival such as the Kwangbok Street, the Angol Sports Village, the Nungnado Stadium, the Yanggakdo Football Stadium, the Nungna Bridge, the Youth Theatre and the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre should be completed in a shorter time and the whole party, the whole nation and enter people should turn out and actively assist in the preparations for the festival.

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CS0: 4100/144

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS , TRADE

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS JAPANESE MILITARIZATION

SK201033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article entitled "Moves for Militarization Enter a Dangerous Stage."

Noting that the Japanese ruling quarters are becoming even more undisguised in their scheme to establish a militarist system, while drastically increasing military spendings this year and securing ahead of time major military equipment which is envisaged in the "defence buildup programme," the daily says:

Arms buildup and militarization moves of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters which have reached a new dangerous stage are inseparably linked particularly with the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

It is a consistent strategic policy of the U.S. imperialists to bring the Japanese "self-defence forces" to the fore as main force in another war of aggression in Korea.

The Japanese militarists try to embroil themselves in a war of aggression in Korea by availing themselves of this strategic policy of the U.S. imperialists and thereby open up a path of overseas troop dispatch and realize military aggression on Korea and other Asian countries. Hence, they are spurring on arms buildup and militarization in step with the intensified manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

Today the military manoeuvres of the Japanese "self-defence forces" are planned and held with emphasis on the military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that, synchronizing with the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the U.S. and Japanese ground, naval and air forces have frequently staged military manoeuvres of the same contents with the "Team Spirit" in Japan such as straits-blockading operation, aerial operation and landing operation.

Joint exercises between the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army and between the former and the Japanese "self-defence

foces" are separately staged because they dare not openly hold joint military exercises of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Virtually, these exercises are joint rehearsals of the three parties to realize the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration.

Military exercises of the "self-defence forces" are organized thus with stress on the military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea. This is a realistic, clear evidence of the fact that the immediate, main purpose of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters in making haste with arms buildup and militarization is to involve themselves in another war of aggression the U.S. imperialists try to ignite in Korea.

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CSO: 4100/149

BRIEFS

MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, when he met a DPRK government delegation headed by Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Yong-chae on March 12, said that he would invariably support the Korean people all the time with might and main in their struggle for national reunification. This is an unshakable principle of Mozambique, he declared. He warmly hailed great achievements made by the Korean people in socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He touched upon the friendly and cooperative relations between Mozambique and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 18 Mar 87] /8309

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT MEETS CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on March 15 met a DPRK government cultural delegation headed by Chang Chol, minister of culture and art. The Algerian president expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Algeria and Korea. President Chadli Bendjedid said the Algerian people will always remember the fraternal support and encouragement extended to them by his excellency respected President Kim Il-song in the period of their national liberation struggle. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 19 Mar 87] /8309

GDR SUPPORTS YOUTH FESTIVAL--Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, speaking at an international youth seminar for peace, declared that the German Democratic Republic welcomes the first sponsorship of the next world festival of youth and students in an Asian country, according to a report. The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the host of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for the summer of 1989, enjoys the recognition and prestige in the world for its consistent efforts for peace and detente on the Korean peninsula, he said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 25 Mar 87 SK] /6662

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10 June 1987